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South American Cruise For Middies Called Off; Uruguay Finds Nazi Spies

The World's Day—At a Glance

June 1, 1940

In Washington: 'Fifth Column' Defense Urged

The Navy has canceled the scheduled South American practice cruise of 1,100 midshipmen in order to keep the three most powerful Atlantic squadron battleships near home ports. Instead, a revised itinerary will take the training squadron, composed of the flagship Texas, the Arkansas, and the New York, to the Newport, R. I., area, starting June 7. Charles Edison, Secretary of the Navy, announced that the 10,000-ton heavy cruiser Quincy had left on a good-will visit to South American ports, with Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as the first port of call.

Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas furthered the Nation's anti-"fifth column" campaign with a proposal that President Roosevelt organize a Council of Home Defense to co-ordinate, under "constructive, sane leadership," the current national drive against subversive influences. The proposal followed closely the Senate's approval of a presidential reorganization plan to shift the immigration service from the Labor Department to the Justice Department to combat Trojan horse tactics more effectively.

Uruguay Reports Evidence of Nazi Espionage

MONTEVIDEO (AP)—Uruguay pushed a home-defense program with arms purchases and compulsory military training in the schools as a special Parliamentary Commission reported finding evidence of Nazi organizations bossed from Berlin. Hugo Fernandez, who heads the Commission, said 3,000 Germans in Uruguay were dominated by such organizations. He told of raids in which evidences of espionage were uncovered.

Battleship Washington Launched at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA—Wartime precautions marked the launching here of the 35,000-ton U. S. S. Washington, first United States capital ship to be built in 19 years. Mounting nine 16-inch guns, and built at a cost of $65,000,000, the Washington exceeds by 1,600 tons the largest ship the Navy has afloat. The sponsor was Miss Virginia Marshall of Spokane, Wash., direct descendant of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States from 1801 to 1835.

Two-Day Air Show Opens at Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—One of the Nation's great air shows opened a two-day stand at Birmingham's municipal airport today carrying overtones of America's air rearmament program.

Navy Plans Hawaii-to-Manila Mass Flight

HONOLULU (AP)—The Navy soon will stage the first mass round-trip flight between Hawaii and Manila in aviation history. Either 14 or 15 flying boats of Navy Squadron VP-26 will take off from Pearl Harbor June 4 for Manila to relieve Squadron VP-21 which has been in the Philippines for nine months on neutrality patrol duty. After a stopover, the personnel of Squadron VP-26 will return the VP-21 planes to Hawaii for overhaul.

Gandhi Urges Delay in India's Disobedience Test

BOMBAY (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi indicated his belief that any civil disobedience program in behalf of the campaign for Indian independence should be deferred until after the European war is ended.

Italian Sees Disaster in Rome-Berlin Pact

NEW YORK (AP)—Protesting the "close co-operation between Hitler and Mussolini," Goffredo Pantaleoni has resigned as head of the Italian Tourist Information Office. He described the Hitler-Mussolini association as "a 'one-way' ride which will end in disaster for Italy if it enters the conflict as an ally of Germany." He announced his resignation yesterday.

Allies Reported to Have Quit Bodo, Norway

STOCKHOLM (AP)—A Norwegian spokesman said that Bodo, Atlantic Coast port about 118 miles southwest of Narvik, has been abandoned by the Allies.

Britain Denies Jailing Communists 'As Such'

LONDON (AP)—Sir John Anderson, Minister of Home Security, told the House of Commons that no Communists "as such" had been arrested in the United Kingdom in the Government's drive against "fifth column" elements.

War Summary: Bulk of Allies Escape Trap

In Flanders and Artois the Allies were reported to have evacuated three-quarters of their entire force. All but one British division of the original force of 175,000 men have been landed in England.

On the Somme Front French troops, supported by newly arrived British expeditionary forces, pushed across the Somme River, and succeeded in holding bridgeheads against German attacks.

Italy turned down proposals to ease the British contraband control. In London alternative suggestions to Italy to replace the contraband proposals were under consideration. France virtually canceled commercial and economic accords pending with Italy. [Details: Page 5.]

Yugoslav-Russian bonds were drawn tighter by private conferences between Prince Paul of Yugoslavia and Soviet Minister Vasily Lavrentieff, following formal ratification of the Soviet-Russian trade agreement.

Americans homeward bound began boarding the United States liner President Roosevelt at Galway, Ireland.

In Madrid students demonstrated against the British, demanding Gibraltar for Spain.

Union Opposes 48-Hour Week

The Fore River unit of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers today protested to President Roosevelt the 48-hour week feature of the Navy's speed-up program.

The objection is based on the theory that the increase from the hitherto 40-hour week is a blow to the hard battle of organized labor and that one man should not be given 48 hours' work while another has no job at all.

Officials pointed out that the increase was justifiable only if qualified workers could not be called to fill the demands of the full three-shift day. The union also favors distribution of work among temporary workers and a co-ordinating plan to stabilize the shipbuilding industry throughout the Nation with registration of skilled craftsmen in the allied trades of the industry.

Warship Tie-Up

KEARNY, N. J., June 1 (AP)—Efforts were resumed today to settle a strike of 8,000 workers at the Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Company after all-day negotiations failed to break a deadlock that has halted construction of six United States warships.

Employees and representatives of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations) were called back to another conference this morning by a Federal Department of Labor conciliator to seek an end to the tie-up which the Union said was "100 per cent complete."

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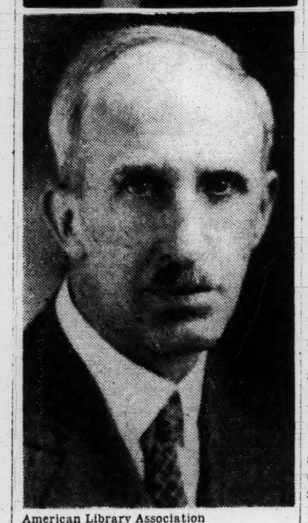
New Officers

American Library Association

Essae Martha Culver

Executive Secretary of the Louisiana State Library Commission, new President of the American Library Association, and



Charles H. Brown

Librarian of Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, new Vice-President.

Civic Teaching For Public Aim Of Librarians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 1—Librarians have decided to take part in the move for more civic education for the people. The Council of the American Library Association meeting here in annual conference, endorsed the recent proposal of the United States Commissioner of Education, John V. Studebaker, that a committee be established by national organizations to "study a means of co-operation for civic education."

The organizations referred to by the Commissioner are those representing the major means for education and communication of knowledge, such as the radio, press, and the motion picture industry. It is expected that the committee will select a non-partisan board of experts to plan details of a thoroughly democratic and co-operative plan of action.

MacLeish Demands Warning

The Library Council also appointed a special committee to deal with the general question of refugee librarians which, it is reported, is becoming a difficult problem.

Dr. Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, appeared on three programs yesterday, the fifth day of the conference. He warned librarians that Americans should arouse themselves from indifference to the present chaos and disorder in Europe.

"This war is not just another war as many believe," Dr. MacLeish declared. "It is a revolt against the culture of western civilization and it would destroy the rule of moral law and spiritual authority. Nothing is more important today than that the intellectual people of our country take their stand against Fascism."

Aid in Education

The Friends of the Library, a relatively new organization of lay citizens, held a festive luncheon meeting with the trained librarians during the conference, drawing messages from more than a dozen State Governors who have been watching the recent growth of these citizen men's groups organized to interpret the library to the community.

Louis Bromfield, an Ohio author and 1936 Pulitzer prize winner, speaking as guest of honor, told the Friends that in his boyhood he learned more in the library than he did in school. This, he added, was probably not the fault of the school, but he pointed out the great importance and significance of libraries today in helping people continue their education.

Barriers of Americas scaled by libraries: Page 3.

New England Mills Report Lag in Trade

Part of down trend laid to hope of decrease in prices by buyers in several lines.

Examining New England business today for the month of May, observers noted with some surprise that the general trend had continued downward. The movement was slight—to be measured only in decimal points—but it was emphasized in certain business quarters that the region's producing units could not expect their consumption problems to be solved overnight merely because of the Nation's defense spending.

Especially was this true in the historic New England trinity of cotton, woolens and shoes. Cotton mills were noticeably slowing down this week as buying was suspended in hopes of a price decrease. Such decrease, however, doesn't appear to be on the horizon in view of the mill owners' contention that raw cotton stocks are now coming from the Government loan surplus, the price of which is controlled by the amount of loan outstanding.

A similar situation was seen as prevailing in woolens, where mills were slackening, and raw wool prices were too high to encourage speculative buying.

Shoes are in an in-between season with summer stocks completed and fall and winter runs not yet starting. Leather prices are strong.

Figures on May cotton, woolen, and shoe production are not yet complete, but a Federal Reserve statement today on April volumes indicated that the downward trend that started last January still continues, and is today running below comparable figures for a year ago.

Employment in Massachusetts, however, was up about 1 per cent above this time last year, but in Rhode Island it was down a trifle, and Connecticut reports increases in its unemployment compensation payments.

Department store sales were off 1.5 per cent for the past week, but that was explained by the rain and the holiday.

Bank deposits declined slightly.

Toscanini and Symphony Leave for South America

NEW YORK, (AP)—Arturo Toscanini, the conductor, and 100 members of the National Broadcasting Company Symphony Orchestra sailed on the liner Brazil May 31 for a South American concert tour.

Mr. Toscanini will conduct the first concert in Rio de Janeiro where he made his debut as a conductor 54 years ago. The group will return to New York July 22.

B.E.F. Home on 48-Hour Leave After 'Miracle' in Flanders; More U.S. Aid Sought for Allies

Speedy action slated on arms program; Only fight seen on National Guard plans.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1—These developments stood out today as every branch of the Government devoted itself to the task of preparing the Nation to meet any emergency growing out of the war:

1. Supporting the view that "the future of western civilization is now being decided on the battlefields of Europe," influential leaders here are organizing a Washington branch of William Allen White's National Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies and will seek to obtain the support of Congress in this cause.

2. There is every evidence that Congress will give double-quick approval to President Roosevelt's second emergency armament request which now carries America's 1940 defense budget to at least $4,400,000,000. The President's program will have prompt, non-partisan support in both houses and early enactment of the necessary legislation is a certainty.

Dissent on Guard Plan

3. There is dissent, expressed by both leading Democrats and Republicans, over the President's request that Congress grant him authority to call the National Guard to active service. Senators Burton K. Wheeler (D), Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), Robert La Follette (Prog) and Styles Bridges (R) all opposed this step as a step toward national mobilization by executive decision alone.

"If we are that close to an emergency, Congress had better stay in session and exercise its constitutional function with respect to mobilization," said Senator Vandenberg.

Democratic Senator Sherman Minton and Republican Senator Gerald Nye joined this group in urging that Congress remain in session if the necessity of such action appears imminent.

Economy Proposal

4. Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia expressed confidence today that his plan for a 10 per cent cut in all Federal expenditures except those for national defense and debt service was finding increasing support in Congress.

His far-reaching economy pro-

Continued on Page 4, Column 5

International

They Direct French War Effort

The directors of French war strategy hold an informal conference in Paris. Left to right: Gen. Maxime Weygand, Commander of the Allied Armies; M. Beaudoin, a Cabinet aide; Premier Paul Reynaud; and Marshal Henri Pétain, the hero of Verdun in the last war and now Vice-Premier and a member of the War Cabinet.

Allies Push Across Somme Hold Gain Against Nazi Drive

PARIS, June 1 (AP)—French troops, supported by a new British expeditionary force which has been landed in France, were reported today to have pushed their way across the lower Somme River and established several bridgeheads which they held against repeated German counter attacks.

Nazi attacks were carried out in force by infantry, supported by tanks, artillery, and aircraft, a military spokesman said.

The points where the French succeeded in establishing bridgeheads were not disclosed, but it was presumed they were in the Abbeville sector, where the Germans were said yesterday to have been dislodged from the south bank.

A French military spokesman said that the Abbeville sector had been "completely cleaned up" after several days of Allied operations which had yielded several hundred German prisoners, many weapons, and supply trains.

The French were reported to be strongly entrenched everywhere along the south bank of the Somme.

Simultaneously with their counterattacks along the Somme, a spokesman said, the Germans launched assaults from the sea on several small ports and fishing villages between Boulogne and Dunkirk.

The Germans were said to be using torpedo-carrying launches, planes, and mines.

The Abbeville bridgehead was taken by the French, but the capture of the town itself—lying to the north of the river—was not claimed. It remained in no-man's land

Hit-Run Tactics

BERLIN, June 1 (AP)—The hit-and-run tactics of Germany's mosquito fleet of torpedo speedboats—already credited with sinking five British destroyers in the English Channel—were outlined last night by DNB, official news agency.

It published the first report of a war correspondent who accompanied one of the raids against the Allies. The boat left a Netherlands harbor after sunset, streaking away at 35 miles an hour. British bombers attacked when the speedboat was not far at sea, the reporter said, but the bombs missed the fast-moving target.

After night fell, it passed an Allied patrol boat, the correspondent said, but this was "too small to be worth a torpedo"—the speedboats carry two each. Nevertheless, the torpedo boat with a burst of speed passed close to the Allied craft and the Germans threw hand grenades aboard.

As the grenades burst, the patrol boat opened machine-gun fire on the Germans but it was ineffective.

A short while later a 3,000-ton Allied transport loomed out of the darkness and was "promptly torpedoed."

"They did not see us," the account went on, "—then action. A short time later the motor torpedo-boat was safely back in a small Netherlands fishing port."

Fog helps last steps of the withdrawal—Primary purpose of Nazis unfulfilled.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 1—Safe withdrawal of the Allied forces, including all but one division of the original British Expeditionary Force of 175,000 men from Flanders and Artois, announced today in London, will stand out in war annals as an epic of military leadership, valor, and stubborn heroism.

More than three quarters of the entire Allied military force in Belgium and Northern France is believed to have been disembarked in England. Fog over the English Channel today was a big asset to the evacuation by barring air raids.

The operation has been made without the chaos and confusion that might well have attended such a dangerous maneuver. It has been the withdrawal of an army ready to re-embark on a new campaign after a minimum of rest and reorganization.

While the Allies cannot and would not wish to deny that this retreat means the loss of a major battle and a grave setback to their cause, yet the very return of the majority of an army which but three days ago, it was considered by many, would inevitably have to capitulate to overwhelming enemy forces, has brought such heartfelt relief here that several newspapers describe it as "defeat turned into victory."

Others go still further and frankly declare that what has happened has been "a miracle" comparable with some of the other almost inexplicable incidents which have turned the course of history.

Primary Purpose Fails

For though Reichführer Hitler clearly makes some tremendous temporary gains by this victory he has obviously failed in his effort to achieve the primary purpose in all his fighting, namely, demoralization of the enemy and complete destruction of the British Expeditionary Force.

Britain today is more united and determined than ever to check German aims at world domination. Herr Hitler's dream of a large Allied army being led captive through a triumphant Berlin has been shattered and the German official radio broadcast that "the subject races, the British and French, will sweat for the prosperity of their German masters while Great Britain will be reduced to a mere protectorate" is still far from realization.

Herr Hitler must also be busy revising his former opinion that he would "never start a war without the certainty that a demoralized enemy will succumb to the first stroke of a single gigantic attack . . . a gigantic all-destroying blow."

Descriptions of British and French troops disembarking at English Channel ports indicate not demoralization but a strong determination to continue the struggle.

Tired and battle-stained, observers have noted with amazement that the chief comments of these soldiers concern not their hardships, but their bitter condemnations of the Germans' inhuman bombing and machine-gunning of defenseless refugee columns.

Soldiers Pour Into London

Into railway stations serving Channel ports there have for the past two days poured thousands of soldiers from the fighting front in Flanders.

Men who but a few hours before were fighting a rearguard action in Flanders, cutting their way through to the Coast, shelled hour by hour while awaiting an opportunity to join transports on the Dunkirk beaches, have come home again for 48 hours leave before rejoining their units and continuing the war elsewhere.

Military experts have always emphasized that the most difficult and perilous operation of war is the rearguard action of an outnumbered army culminating in embarkation under enemy fire. Such danger was on this occasion considerably increased by King Leopold's sudden capitulation which deprived the Allies of as much as half their fighting strength on the Flanders front.

In addition, the Germans are reliably reported to have an army of 1,000,000 men as well as vast numerical superiority in tanks and aircraft over these isolated Allied armies.

But even with this largest attacking force in history, the Germans have failed to cut off the retreating Allies and Herr Hitler's forces have suffered tremendously in losses in men, airplanes, tanks, and other mechanized units.

Details of the cool tactical judg-

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Intimate Message from Washington

Close Watch Kept on Rising Costs Under Defense to Safeguard Housewife's Budget From Too Heavy Strain

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt's new national defense commission may take some rather drastic steps to keep war preparations from playing havoc with the housewife's budget in the next few years.

Remember last fall when war was declared how sugar suddenly jumped in price because big bakers, the country storekeeper, and yes, a good many housewives got the jitters and frantically began to lay in sugar supplies because they were afraid it might become scarce? "A bunch of foolishness," Dr. Isadore Lubin, Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, described it.

Sugar is back to normal price now, but there is no insurance that another war scare, or even a legitimately enlarged demand for certain products, may not send certain prices skyrocketing, and if they aren't kept within bounds, throw the whole price structure out of kilter.

Labor Department records show that every war the United States has had has brought an enormous rise in prices. Even back in the War of 1812 prices jumped more than 50 per cent. During the Civil War they more than doubled. During the World War they practically doubled in 3½ years.

Ratio of Prices and Income

To prevent the High Cost of Living from creeping up on the American family when there's a war anywhere around is apparently an impossible task. The great problem—and the one the President's Commission hopes to do something about—is to keep individual prices from getting out of line and to keep incomes in their proper relationship to advancing prices, so that when the slump comes at the end of the war there won't be the severe unbalance that the nation suffered in 1920 and is to some extent still suffering.

The President has two of the seven members of his new Commission working on prices. Leon Henderson, the New Deal's price specialist, will watch them at the factory. Dean Harriet Elliott, designated to watch the consumer's interest, will watch them in the stores or wherever the housewife spends her husband's check.

What can these two do to regulate prices? What could they have done, for instance, had they been on the job last fall when sugar overnight jumped 35 per cent?

First thing Mr. Henderson and Miss Elliott need to know is who it is that is buying up all the sugar and whether they are actually using as much as they are buying. The Government already has the machinery for gathering these facts, through inventory surveys recently undertaken by the Department of Commerce. Undoubtedly these would have to be speeded up just as the Bureau of Labor Statistics shifted its price-information machinery from a monthly to a weekly basis when prices began to soar last fall.

The question has been raised whether industry should be allowed to volunteer this information as a patriotic service or should be compelled. Mr. Henderson, along with certain other New Dealers, is on record in favor of making these reports compulsory if industry shows any reluctance to cooperate.

Housewife Enters Picture

As consultant to the housewife, Miss Elliott's job would be to calm her fears, to let her know whether sudden price rises are justified by the supply figures the Government has gathered, to point out substitutes for high-priced products and to act as a clearing house for complaints of undue increases.

One product that has already doubled in price—perhaps justifiedly—since the war began, is burlap, used in great quantities for sandbags. The increased cost of burlap brings a rise in the price of products wrapped in it. For years the Department of Agriculture has been trying to get fertilizer companies and others using burlap bags to switch to cotton as an aid in reducing the cotton surplus. Calling the attention of the manufacturer and the consumer to such substitutes will be part of Mr. Henderson's and Miss Elliott's duties.

Much of Miss Elliott's time will be spent in educating the housewife to realize that when she abets a frenzied hoarding movement she is only contributing to a greater collapse when the war is over.

Families whose breadwinners are engaged in steel, railroads, and certain key industries during war come out on top as far as buying power is concerned, but most white-collar workers find themselves less wealthy as prices soar. A survey of Government workers showed that their real income dropped 28 per cent during the World War despite a gradual increase in their cash wages. At the time the Armistice was signed, the real income of teachers of the country had declined 21 per cent.

Economists are today still tracing some of the nation's most troublesome social problems, such as the "Joads" of California and the wage differential between northern and southern textile mills back to insufficient control of speculation and inadequate planning of Government purchasing in the last war.

The housewife may not realize it, but she can be an enormous help in controlling greed and frenzy if she will remain calm and attempt to see the cost of living problem in its larger aspects.

Mary Hornaday

The Week in Focus: Allies Leave Flanders for New Line as Axis Plans Coup

Another Billion for Defense In America; Japan on Alert

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Flanders again, as in 1914, falls to the Germans in a war either just begun or moving swiftly toward a climax that Berlin hints darkly may be devastating for the Allies.

Leopold III, King of the Belgians, ordered his armies to lay down their weapons on Tuesday, May 28, at 4 a. m. Later that morning the Belgian Cabinet in Paris unanimously repudiated his surrender. Many Belgian soldiers refused to stop fighting. Some found their way into the ranks of British and French units whose northern flank had been exposed by Leopold's capitulation.

Allied strategists gave up the unequal struggle in Belgium. Their troops withdrew toward the coast. British and French naval vessels stood by, covering their retreat through a hail of bombs. Every available vessel from barges to destroyers and pleasure craft shuttled across the Channel. Allied air forces fended off attackers. Even so, this unprecedented retreat by sea cost ships and men in proportion to its hazards. At last reports, three fourths of the Allied soldiers in Belgium had reached England, and more were arriving in a steady stream. The original British Expeditionary Force in Flanders is now stated by London to have been only 175,000, and 160,000 Britishers, or all but one division of the B. E. F., are already at home. Fog aided their withdrawal by grounding German bombers.

The first phase of war in the West ends with this week. Reichsführer Hitler on Thursday summoned Propaganda Minister Goebbels to the front in preparation for a "sensational" announcement.

Italy, brought almost to complete readiness for war, changed its status from "non-belligerence" to "semi-belligerence."

And American opinion mounted steadily in favor of more aid to the Allies. President Roosevelt asked another billion for defense. Coastal big guns, silent for five years, were unlimbered and fired.

Leopold's Decision

Around the person of sensitive, youthful Leopold, whose brief reign has been marked by personal and national tragedy, surged the disappointment and sharp censure of peoples who felt they had been betrayed. Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, who remained with the Belgian King as a British liaison officer until Monday night, cautioned his countrymen to reserve their judgment about Leopold. He hinted that certain important facts were not yet generally known.

The French and British Premiers scarcely concealed their indignation at Leopold's action.

M. Paul Reynaud in a broadcast to France said that Leopold laid down his arms "in full battle" and "without a word to the French and British soldiers who, in response to his anguished appeal, had come to the assistance of his country." The act, in M. Reynaud's view, is "without precedent in history."

Mr. Winston Churchill spoke more moderately, but with deep feeling. He prepared the House of Commons for "hard and heavy tidings," but ended on a confident note that Britain will make its way, "as on former occasions in our history — through disaster and grief to ultimate defeat of our enemy."

No one but the young King can know what passed in his thoughts during those terrible days of battle beyond anything yet known for destructiveness and terror. Four of his Cabinet Ministers remained with him until they saw he was bent on surrender.

Disowning a King

Italian pressure, possibly exerted through Leopold's brother-in-law Crown Prince Umberto, was seen in Berlin as a possible factor. Desire to stop further destruction of Belgium; the seeming hopelessness of armies cut off from replacements of men, food, and ammunition; the force of German arms; the deliberate sowing by Reich propagandists of suggestions for all opponents to stop resisting—all of these bore heavily upon the young soldier-monarch. His choice was the more difficult since he was the successor of Albert I, who led Belgium through 1914-1918 to victory even after almost the entire country had been overrun.

The Belgian Government and people, as well as soldiers in the field, had to decide whether to follow their King or to go on with the Allies. Under Belgium's Constitution, no royal act is valid unless countersigned by a responsible Cabinet Minister. No Minister signed the military surrender.

Premier Hubert Pierlot at once repudiated the King's action. The next day, May 29, the Belgian Senate and Chamber of Representatives met in Paris. They upheld the Cabinet, disowned Leopold, and decided to continue the war beside Britain and France.

Constitutionally, Leopold therefore becomes a King without a country. Somewhere in a Belgian castle, he awaits Germany's will. Berlin indicates that he is regarded as a prisoner of war, and so cannot share in the government of occupied Belgium.

The three royal children, Crown Prince Baudouin, Princess Josephine Charlotte, and Prince Albert, were reported safe at a château "somewhere in France." Queen Astrid was killed in an automobile mishap some years ago in Switzerland with Leopold at the wheel. He has not remarried.

Belgian refugees poured into France by the thousands. In sad groups many of them wept in public over their King's defection. In France another Belgian Army is in formation to resume operations.

The rich Belgian Congo in central Africa remains loyal to the Government of Premier Pierlot.

Axis Prepares Coup

Premier Mussolini seems to be bending every effort toward preparing for war. Whether the preparations are only stage dressing designed to keep French troops divided between the southern and northern front, or whether Mussolini intends to strike, is not yet entirely clear. But most diplomats now talk about "when" Italy will go in, not "if." Discussions with Britain on contraband control were ended. France held up final approval of new trade pacts with Italy.

With characteristic flourish and thoroughness, Reichsführer Hitler is preparing a coup intended to assure an Axis victory, and a quick one if possible. London and Paris are on the alert for maneuvers designed to split the Allies.

In the field, France has had time to strengthen a new defensive line along the Somme River starting near Abbeville on the Channel, inland to the Aisne and then to a connection with the still unbroken Maginot Line. The new stand replaces fortifications along the Belgian border and the Meuse, that were broken through by German mechanized divisions during the Belgian campaign.

A new British Expeditionary force is already moving into position along the line that defends Paris.

Results of the Flanders battle are interpreted as an immediate but only partial victory for Germany. During these three weeks the British and French have learned under Blitzkrieg fire the need for vigor and modern methods. They have reshaped their Governments and their high commands. London and Paris report rising morale. But both capitals admit shortages of war materials, and are rushing to make up the deficiency.

The soldiers who fought a losing battle in Flanders purchased for France the time to regroup its armies under Gen. Maxime Weygand. Seven-tenths of the French troops are reported intact and ready for the next move.

German losses in Flanders are known to be high, possibly a half million casualties. Allied losses are not given. Both sides paid out a heavy percentage of their mechanized equipment, especially tanks and armored cars.

In the Channel and North Sea, Germany's new "Mosquito Fleet" of small motor torpedo boats claimed several victims. Destroyers and transports were lost during the Flanders evacuation.

Off Narvik in northern Norway, naval action brought British claims of sinking seven German transports, and German claims of damage to warships. Allied troops occupied Narvik itself, while Germans retreated slowly inland along the iron-ore railway toward Sweden.

Callan, Toronto Star
Coming Down to Earth

Homan, Trenton Times
The Rampart We Must Watch

Thomas, Detroit News
Let Them Alone and the Job Will Be Done

Defense: $4,400,000,000

Two weeks of Blitzkrieg have elapsed since President Roosevelt launched his two-billion dollar defense program. On Friday he asked for another billion and more. Without taking time to specify the amounts in detail, he advised Congress that Army and Navy officials would make their needs known directly to Congressional committees. The total defense funds for this year thus reach a minimum of $4,400,000,000. Defense taxes amounting to $700,000,000 a year are planned, with an increase of $3,000,000,000 in the National Debt.

To expedite this vast program, Mr. Roosevelt on Wednesday named a seven-member Industrial-Labor Advisory Defense Commission. The commissioners are Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Chairman of the U. S. Steel Corporation; William S. Knudsen, President of General Motors; Chester C. Davis, a member of the Federal Reserve Board; Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and an advocate of peace between the C. I. O. and A. F. of L.; Miss Harriet Elliott, Dean of Women at the University of North Carolina; Leon Henderson, member of the Securities and Exchange Commission; and Ralph Budd, Chairman of the Board of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. William H. McReynolds is Secretary—he has been an administrative assistant to Mr. Roosevelt.

Aid for Allies Gaining

On the defense program few voices were raised in dissent, and most of these broached questions of administration or procedure, not defense itself. The President reported to the Nation Sunday night in a Fireside chat. Congress moved smoothly toward passage of the necessary appropriations. Friction arose over the President's request for authority to call the National Guard of 240,000 men to active duty. The Guard is normally subject to call by the President only with consent of State Governors.

On the larger aspects of defense, there were sharply divided opinions. Influential citizens, including President James B. Conant of Harvard University, Frederic R. Coudert, international lawyer of New York, and Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, declared that prompt assistance to the Allies is America's best insurance against war later under more difficult conditions.

Events described by President Roosevelt as "incredible" are seeping through to the American public. The assumption of an Allied victory without more active aid is no longer general. The consequent prospect of a world dominated by Nazi Germany gives to most Americans a sudden awareness that their own Nation faces testing times.

The shift in American opinion is traced not to British propaganda — conspicuously absent or at least restrained—but to actions of the German troops in invading Norway, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg. Germany's war aim is known to be nothing less than destruction of the British and French Empires. Washington felt particularly uncomfortable at the prospect of the British Navy in Nazi hands.

Many leaders of American opinion now point out that the issue is no longer whether this country shall mix into Europe's affairs, but whether this country can afford to let the world fall under Nazi rule.

When the type and extent of American aid to the Allies is weighed, agreement seems general on most means "short of war." Paul V. McNutt—who this week came out for the third term and withdrew from the Presidential race—favors credits. Senator Austin of Vermont advocates sending every available fighting plane that can be spared.

Wanted: Homes

From the cauldron in Northern Europe innocent civilians flee by the hundreds of thousands. The American Red Cross set its relief fund at $10,000,000, then doubled it. That sum can hardly scratch the surface of human misery that follows a Blitzkrieg. America again loomed as a refuge for oppressed peoples. Many agencies are at work for refugee resettlement.

What of Japan?

Tokyo began this week to show a more open interest in the outcome of European events. As long as the Netherlands East Indies are defended by Britain, with the U. S. Navy standing silently by, no change is anticipated.

German diplomacy, however, is believed to be seeking Japanese support in the coup now being devised

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S. C. Constitution Of 1776 Discovered

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 1 (AP)—The original copy of South Carolina's first Constitution, adopted in 1776, has been found in a pile of musty documents in a little used room in the State House. It had lain there unnoticed for many years.

The discovery was announced to the Senate by a special committee on old documents. The document, older than the Declaration of Independence, will be placed in the archives of the State Historical Commission.

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Defense Drive Points To Shifts in Cabinet

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1 — New Cabinet faces are expected in Washington.

With the advent this week of the National Defense Council, making a new "outer cabinet" supplementing to a yet-undetermined degree the actual Cabinet, an important change has come over Mr. Roosevelt's advisers in the preparedness crisis. Other changes are occurring.

So close has Harry Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, been working with President Roosevelt on defense measures that he has been sleeping at the White House.

To Henry Morgenthau, Jr., onetime head of an Agricultural Advisory Commission at Albany when Mr. Roosevelt was Governor of New York and now Secretary of Treasury, has come great additional responsibility in mobilizing aviation, machine-tool industries, and the new tax measures. Not a production man himself, Mr. Morgenthau is a suave administrator, and keeps conferences running smoothly. Like Mr. Hopkins he does not oppose the President in counsel, and is sometimes listed as a "yes-man."

Cabinet heads of the armed services are thought likely to be changed shortly. They have been centers of controversy in the past. Primarily the situation arises from the fact that Mr. Roosevelt has been his own Secretary of War and Navy.

Before his demise, Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, was kept in his post out of kindness. His successor, Charles Edison, elevated from the Assistant Secretaryship, is now running, unopposed, for the Democratic nomination as Governor of New Jersey. He has stated that he would resign from the Cabinet if nominated. Thus it appears certain that Mr. Roosevelt will have at least one Cabinet vacancy.

Treasury Situation

The practical fact is that in the rush and hurry of events, the strict lines of Cabinet rank are breaking down in some directions. In naval matters Mr. Roosevelt is getting advice from technical service men like Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Operations, and Rear Admiral William D. Leahy, retired, and Lewis Compton, the present Assistant Secretary, in the preoccupation of Mr. Edison with political matters.

A somewhat similar situation exists in the Treasury. Mr. Morgenthau, highly regarded by Mr. Roosevelt on the personal side, acts as go-between between experts and technicians. In aviation, his assistants include Dr. George J. Mead, formerly of United Aircraft and Vice-Chairman of the National Advisory Committee of Aeronautics, who is typical of the new group of experts coming to the capital.

Recent word that President Roosevelt had offered a Cabinet post to Col. Frank Knox, Chicago publisher, has stimulated belief that a long controversy would be settled in the War Department. Mr. Roosevelt first picked George W. Dern as Secretary of War, and when he passed on, turned the job over to Harry H. Woodring, former Governor of Kansas, who was Acting Secretary. The job seemed to come to Mr. Woodring more by succession than by actual choice. After a while Mr. Roosevelt filled the post left vacant by Mr. Woodring of Assistant Secretary with Louis Johnson, energetic West Virginia lawyer, and former Commander of the American Legion. Mr. Johnson took on the stiff job of Army procurement, supply and accumulation of materials in dynamic fashion. Servicemen praise his success.

Mr. Johnson's procurement job went well, but in policy matters he was frequently at cross purposes with Mr. Woodring, and rumors of their rivalry have filled Washington for years, to the embarrassment of service officers and general staff heads who have to deal with both men. Mr. Roosevelt has allowed this situation to exist though reports of a new Secretary have persisted and cabals led by the New Deal "Brain Trust" against Mr. Woodring have been launched without avail. Strongest reason for supposing Mr. Roosevelt now means to make Cabinet changes is Washington's discovery of the "coalition Cabinet" idea, which would have brought Colonel Knox, and possibly Alf Landon into the official advisory group.

Delegation of Authority

However, this group is larger than the regular Cabinet. To a considerable degree it includes the new National Defense Council, though how much real authority the latter gets remains to be worked out. Whether Mr. Roosevelt can actually delegate power to men like Edward R. Stettinius of United States Steel and William Knudsen of General Motors remains to be seen. Observers generally agree, however, that details of the startling new preparedness program are beyond the scope of any one man, and that Mr. Roosevelt must delegate authority to a degree that he has never done before.

Memorial Plaque at Corinth Honors Epistle of St. Paul

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORINTH, Greece—In the midst of wars and rumors of wars, the ecclesiastical and municipal authorities here have unveiled a memorial plaque to St. Paul containing the text of the Thirteenth Chapter of the First Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians. The plaque, which is approximately 6½ feet long and 3½ feet wide, is of copper and is the gift of Mrs. Lora Knight of Santa Barbara, Calif. A similar bronze plate was fixed two years ago in the rock of Mars Hill (Areopagus) in Athens at the expense of the Greek Government. The artists of both are D. Demas and Josephine Demas.

The Corinth plaque has been enshrined provisionally in the right wall of the entrance of the new St. Paul's Church. It is intended eventually to put the memorial up in the main street, so that it may become the emblem of Corinth. It is hoped that the authorities of other towns will erect similar plaques to commemorate St. Paul's journeys throughout Greece.

The unveiling took place after a Sunday service, with the congregation of about 500 to 600 headed by the Archbishop of Corinth, the Most Reverend Constantinidis, former Archimandrite of the Greek Church in London; the Mayor, Mr. Markelos, and the authorities assembled outside the Church of St. Paul. Mr. Demas unveiled the plate, characterizing its theme the greatest ever written in human history.

Speaking of St. Paul and his work in spreading Christianity, the Archbishop stressed the practical value of the Thirteenth Chapter of Corinthians for the citizens of Corinth. As descendants of those to whom St. Paul addressed this letter, and in whose midst he had lived, they might understandingly lead friends and visitors to the spot and have them read it. But, the Archbishop continued, to know this epistle by heart was not enough—to feel the holy influence of it, every citizen of Corinth should live it in his daily life and conversation.

Washington Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

June 1

President:

Addressed the Nation by radio in the fourteenth "Fireside Chat" the subject of national defense.

Sent a special message to Congress asking authorization of defense spending to approximately $4,400,000,000 and authority to call National Guard and reserve personnel into active service.

Named an Advisory Defense Commission in furtherance of the emergency rearmament program.

Asked Congress for a supplemental appropriation of $32,000,000 for the training of civilian airplane pilots.

Appointed Albert G. Black as Governor of the Farm Credit Administration; Edward C. Eicher as a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and nominated Jay Pierrepont Moffat to be Minister to Canada.

Senate:

Passed 47-20 the La Follette civil liberties bill; a bill authorizing the Secretaries of War and the Navy to co-operate to the fullest extent with Latin-American Republics in aiding them to build up their military and Naval defenses; approved the Wagner-George hospital development bill.

Confirmed nominations of Jay Pierrepont Moffat to be Minister to Canada and Sumner T. Pike to be SEC commissioner.

House:

Passed the resolution to advance the effective date of the fifth reorganization order to 10 days after passage. Passed two bills by Chairman Vinson of the Naval Affairs Committee authorizing expansion of the Naval Air Force and removing restrictions on defense building programs. Recommitted back to conference the $1,474,000,000 naval appropriations bill for 1941. Rejected certain provisions in the conference report of the War Department civil functions bill, but accepted the Senate amendment for a third set of locks at the Panama Canal. Sent the $144,000,000 Interior Department bill back to the Senate.

Supreme Court:

Ruled 6-3 in an opinion in the Apex hosiery case that labor unions come under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act, and not subject for damages resulting from a sit-down strike.

Departments:

Secretary Hull issued a regulation permitting American pilots to fly new warplanes over Canadian provinces to Canadian ports.

Berle Appeals to Workers For Patriotism in Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—The time has come for the United States to build up a huge reserve of defense armament, and in this labor must play a major part, carrying on without strikes or other deterrent action, according to A. A. Berle, Assistant Secretary of State.

"Because we have lived peacefully, we have not built up a huge reserve of war machines," Mr. Berle told the fortieth anniversary convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union yesterday. It is necessary now to do so. This means production, production, and still more production. It means planning and still more planning. It means action, skill, and that forthright honesty you understand—the kind that goes into a first-rate job done quickly, done well, and done dependably."

David Dubinsky, President of the Union, pledged his Union membership, 250,000 strong, to the call, declaring they would not be found wanting.

Labor Men and Patriots

"I am sure that our convention in its deliberations will act in the spirit of the moment, meeting the situation as labor men and patriots and as lovers of our great democratic country," Mr. Dubinsky said.

Delegates that packed Carnegie Hall, representing a score of nationalities, stood and shouted their applause for several minutes. The manifestation showed unmistakably the sympathy of the membership to the cause of the democracies.

Mr. Berle vehemently denied that democracy was doomed in the push westward of the totalitarian threat and declared that should the time come for action by the United States, immigrants who had come here and their sons and daughters would be found fighting on the side of this free country.

"We don't consider that there is an alien problem," he said. "Most aliens came here to join America and not to fight America, and they came here seeking what we have and they have prepared to defend it.

"I have talked to Solicitor General Francis Biddle, who has that problem in charge, and he asked me to say that there will be no alien-baiting. Instead, every one who wishes to be with us will have every opportunity to help and will be greatly and amply and entirely welcome."

Appeal for Teamwork

Mr. Berle made a strong plea for teamwork.

"On the industrial front, the country has a right to demand that any problem that might arise between management and labor be solved without interrupting for an instant the steady flow of goods or the steady carrying on of necessary plans, the steady march toward the goal of a supreme safety," Mr. Berle continued.

"A victory won by a strike will be worthless if a foreign system is imposed that takes from labor the advantage won. A profit earned by restricting production will vanish if the un-American form of life prevails in this hemisphere.

"There must be team play continuously and always. We must lay aside our ambitions, perhaps other things, our prejudices, our dislikes, and judge ourselves by the single and implacable test: have we, between us, made the country a unit, achieved the necessary discipline and laid on the line the last unanswerable argument which means that no threat from overseas can dominat our national development?"

Mr. Berle stressed that the country, without sacrificing any of the social gains made in the past, had a right to ask that no quest for further social gain in the months ahead be allowed to interfere with defense production.

"No social gain made by a temporary strategic advantage in time of stress could," he declared, "be regarded as permanent." This, he added, was particularly true when democracy itself was imperilled.

London Writers Honor Browne

LONDON, May 31 (AP)—The Association of American Correspondents in London today elected Mallory Browne of The Christian Science Monitor as President; Raymond Daniell of the New York Times, Vice-President, and James Gibson, New York Herald Tribune, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Executive Committee: Milo M. Thompson, of the Associated Press; Harry Flory, the United Press; Milton Bronner, Newspaper Enterprise Association; Charles A. Smith, International News Service; J. Edward Angly, New York Herald Tribune; William Stoneman, Chicago Daily News.

Any three of the officers or committee members can constitute a special war committee for instant action on behalf of the Association.

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Growing Interest Shown In U. S. Public Affairs

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.—Mr. Private American Citizen is taking a deeper interest in public affairs than ever before, it is apparent from a study presented at a recent Conference on Participation in Public Affairs, held here under auspices of the National Municipal League. Perhaps this development has been widely evident, but it was brought out strikingly at the conference that not only is this average citizen becoming vociferous, he is finding ways to carry his ideas into action. He is participating in democratic government.

Offered as a background for subjective discussion of the need for further steps to bolster democracy "from the bottom up," was a list of some 40 or more projects, local, state and national, actually accomplished or under way in various sections of the country. They included such things as student training, vocational guidance, municipal reports, institutes and conferences, surveys, town meetings, citizenship programs, and civic planning.

The list comprised probably the first such compilation of what is being done by independent groups and institutions in the way of participation in public affairs.

The Philadelphia Plan

There was, for example, the project sponsored by the Board of Education and civic organizations in Philadelphia whereby the two co-operated in outlining specific steps to increase the effectiveness of high school. A program was worked out involving use of voting machines in the schools for instruction and at mock elections, field trips for study of city activities, formation of a Junior Town Meeting of the Air, school forums on civic subjects, a course in leadership, student association meetings, and school assemblies.

Then there was the Town Meeting plan in Las Cruces, N. M. Weekly symposium forums, with some 30 speakers, drew large audiences.

Civic Surveys

There's lots doing too in the way of surveys. The Civics Research Institute at Washington distributes regularly among junior and senior high schools throughout the country a poll of five or six questions on national and international affairs. The students and sometimes their parents vote on these and send the results to the Institute, which tabulates them and publishes the results in a report sent back to the schools. These polls, it is reported, arouse greater student interest in the questions involved.

College and university conferences and institutes on public affairs abound. The American Friends Service Committee and the Congregational Council for Social Action sponsor annually a series of half a dozen or so conferences in small colleges in the middle west.

The Principia College, at Elsah, Ill., now holds an annual public affairs conference with students from small colleges in surrounding states attending. Experts lead discussions on current topics, but the students run things themselves. A similar activity is held at Westminster College at Fulton, Mo.

Also among the growing number of mock legislatures and conventions are those at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; Westminster College, New Wilmington, Penna.; and at The Principia College. A high school model legislature was sponsored this year at California, Penna., by the National Forensic League and the State Teachers College in this community.

Barriers of Americas Scaled By Joint Effort of Libraries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—New evidences of progress in whittling down cultural barriers between the people of North and South America and in forestalling influences of disruption from European sources were reported at several meetings of the American Library Association conference in session here this week.

Educational broadcasts for more than 15,000,000 school children in both continents, now in preparation, were announced as one means of developing a better understanding of the geography, music, and literature of Western Hemisphere countries. New projects for linking more closely the cultural aims of the Latin and Anglo-Saxon Americas are under way by librarians, it was reported, made possible by the clearing house in the Library of Congress for the "exchange of ideas in library service between the two continents." In fact, intellectual leaders in both continents are very much encouraged, according to reports, over the recent progress made.

The broadcasts for school children are scheduled to begin in October when "Columbia's American School of the Air" will blossom into a broad Pan-American program, according to a statement made by Nora Buest of the Library Service Division of the United States Office of Education.

Co-operation Essential

In other sessions of the conference dealing with inter-American relations it was apparent that librarians on both sides of the Gulf of Mexico are taking immediate steps to see that people learn more of the culture of their neighbors, a task which they agree must be a co-operative one.

Dr. Jorge Basadre, director of the library of San Marcos University in Lima, Peru, emphasized three main lines on which the exchange of ideas might be effective. In the first place, many more translations should be made from Spanish into English and from English into Spanish of the classical works of both continents. "People of the United States must realize," he said, "that we have a very old and fine culture in our classic masterpieces of literature dating back to the sixteenth century."

Notable Gains Made

More popular and instructive magazines dealing with the culture of the other are very much needed in both continents," he declared. Furthermore, he told the librarians that the libraries themselves could co-operate on a larger scale in supplying their own people with interesting reading about the other countries.

Projects now being undertaken in the United States were related by W. C. Haygood, executive assistant of the American Library Association's committee on library co-operation with Latin America. He mentioned the notable events this year focusing attention on better relations between the Americas—the Pan American Union celebration, the Pan American Scientific Congress, the Latin American Institutes planned at the University of Texas and the University of Florida.

A fellowship program by which qualified Latin American librarians can study the library system of the United States has been established by the American Library Association, Mr. Haygood said, and five persons, one from Brazil, three from Venezuela, and one from Peru are now in this country and started on their work.

A bibliography of children's books in English about Latin America for use in radio programs and libraries is in preparation, Mr. Haygood said. "The Legend of the Palm Tree," a well-known Brazilian book, has been translated into English and will be on the market this fall.

Courses in South American history and literature introduced into American universities are decidedly on the increase, Mr. Haygood announced. All of these, he said, call for more collateral reading and more books in libraries on these subjects.

Southern California Telephone Man Wins Vail Silver Medal for Heroism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—The Theodore N. Vail Silver Medal and $250 in cash have been awarded Furn W. Underwood, a splicer's helper of the Southern California Telephone Company, at Santa Ana, Calif., for heroism in saving two men from electrocution, it was announced today. The citation accompanying the award says it was made "for prompt action, courage and resourcefulness under hazardous conditions which resulted in the probable saving of a human life."

"While Mr. Underwood was assisting in the repair of a telephone cable at Newport Beach, Calif., on Sept. 25, 1939, during a severe storm of wind and rain," the announcement says, "he was informed by a passing motorist that there were two men on a pole three blocks away from which there were calls for help.

"Taking climbing equipment, rubber gloves and a hand line, he hastened to their assistance," it continues. "He found that a power company man, apparently unconscious, was being supported and held free of the power lines by a fellow-worker. The man had already come in contact with high-voltage power circuits and had received a severe shock and burns.

"Disregarding the danger of grave personal injury, Mr. Underwood climbed to the top of the 50-foot pole in wind and rain. He quickly dropped an end of the line over a cross-arm and fastened the other around the body of the injured man so he might be raised and his safety strap unfastened. The victim's fellow-worker was at the point of exhaustion when Mr. Underwood thus succeeded in relieving him of the injured man's weight. Carefully protecting the unconscious man from the dangerous high-tension wires, Mr. Underwood lowered him to the ground with the help of others who had gathered at the scene. The man later fully recovered."

The Vail Medal awards are made yearly and are provided by a fund established as a memorial to Theodore N. Vail, former president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who at the time of his passing in 1920 had long been recognized for his conspicuous service in the development of telephony. Since establishment of the fund in 1920, there have been 1,109 medals awarded, including 88 silver and 11 gold medals. The awards are made by a national committee, which reviews all cases chosen by regional committees of the Bell System companies.

'And Now, Altogether, Do-ra-me-fa . . .'

Salvation Army Lassies Get a Vocal Lesson
Under the free tuition of Paul Althouse of the Metropolitan Opera they get pointers in three-part harmony

Opera Star Trains Group of 'Sallies'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—Three street-corner singers today were well on their way to becoming, if not grand opera "stars," at least the best singers in the Salvation Army's Times Square corps. They got their first formal vocal lesson by Paul Althouse, American tenor of the Metropolitan Opera May 28.

Mr. Althouse, who recently volunteered a course of singing instruction to help the three Salvation Army lassies of the sidewalk booth in Forty-second Street "match the musical qualities of their worth with its spiritual qualities," put in a good full hour vocal lesson with them yesterday, analyzing their voices and giving pointers on three-part harmony.

The chief difficulty seems to have been too much masculinity in the hymn book. Their hymnal, Mr. Althouse discovered, was written in two voices for men singers. Now he intends to provide the lassies with new music arranged for three harmonizing female voices, in this way achieving a "better harmonic blend."

The first day's do-ray-me's were so encouraging that the Metropolitan tenor believes that one hour a week will accomplish wonders; so the singers will report regularly each Wednesday at Mr. Althouse's studio. And Mr. Althouse knows his job when it's a matter of hymn singing because there is 30 years of church singing in the background of his Metropolitan career.

Dearth of Seedlings and Bulbs In America Due to the War

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The war in Europe has produced a marked effect with perhaps far-reaching results on the importation of bulbs, pips, cuttings, and seedlings from Germany, the Netherlands, Japan, England, and France.

The Foreign and Domestic Commerce Division of the U. S. Department of Commerce reveals that although the Department of Agriculture is gathering speed in measures to offset the drop in imports from chief sources of such materials as lilies, bulbs, seedings and rose cuttings, American seedsmen and plant growers are faced with the necessity of making a complete readjustment of their business to offset the disparities as far as possible.

This year is practically certain to see 200,000,000 fewer bulbs and other garden materials arrive in the United States due directly to the invasion of the Netherlands. Some of the total can be offset by domestic substitutes, but no authorities in commercial horticultural lines are so optimistic as to believe that the loss can be balanced by those substitutes.

Bulb Catalogues Delayed

In normal business times imported bulb stocks have made up from 40 to 80 per cent of the volume of spring and fall horticultural selling seasons. The tremendous change in this situation this year is already indicated by the fact that bulb catalogues which would usually be ready for the mails between now and Aug. 1 have not been printed, and dealers are not sure whether a sufficient volume of substitutes can be produced so that staffs will not have to be cut and printing of catalogues omitted altogether.

In 1939 99 per cent of bulb importations, numbering nearly 11,500,000, came from the Netherlands. Large stocks of narcissus are now available in this country, but the variety is much less than was to be found in the Netherlands' imports. Equally, 99 per cent of last year's tulip bulb imports were from Holland, out of a total of 112,000,000. The best that can be hoped for from growers in North Carolina, the Northwest, and Michigan is approximately 10,000,000 bulbs. Domestic bulbs have shown a tendency to resist shipment by the cracking of their delicate skins and is a defect which may be corrected, but not for this year's business.

In 1939 Japan sent 22,000,000 lilies to the United States, the Netherlands 1,500,000, and other countries about 2,000,000. Already experiments conducted by the Department of Agriculture at its station at Beltsville, Md., have produced an Easter lily said to be equal, perhaps superior, to the great Erabu lily, formerly imported in such great numbers, and these are now being grown in the South and on the west coast, but not in sufficient numbers to replace the imports to this country.

German Sources Closed

Germany sent to the United States about 5,250,000 lily-of-the-valley pips in 1939, about 4,000,000 less than in 1938. No one expects any pips to speak of for the year 1940 from Germany, and that means that, for a time at least, there will be no increase in lily-of-the-valley growing in gardens because nothing substantial has been done about extensive production in this country. There is every prospect that shortly the lily-of-the-valley will have disappeared from commercial flower shops for a period of several years at least.

In 1939 the Netherlands exported to the United States all but about 1 per cent of the 19,750,000 hyacinths received, and Holland the entire total of 15,250,000 crocus corms. The United States has no perceptible supply of either of these items. Such crocuses as are in the United States now are good for several years of flowering, but as hyacinth bulbs are normally replaced after one year and at the most after two, the situation with regard to that flower is not attractive. Nor is there any known domestic supply for such miscellaneous bulbs as grape hyacinths, scilla, snowdrops, eranthis, specie tulips or chionodoxa, of which more than 23,000,000 were exported to this country in 1940.

The export to the United States of roses in 1939 was divided up between Holland, England, and France. The situation, with regard to roses, is a little different in that in the past several years there has been a gradual decrease in exports to the United States, and happily domestic cultivation has been stepped up so that it is now believed there will be no great shortage of rose seedlings and cuttings, though in 1939 approximately 2,500,000 came in from Holland, three quarters of a million from England, and the remainder of an approximate 3,500,000 from France.

Potential U. S. Plane Capacity Called Far Superior to Nazis'

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., June 1 — Glenn L. Martin, President of the aircraft manufacturing company bearing his name, told the Aviation Writers' Association, a professional newspaper group, that given a Government program and a definite flow of orders, the American aircraft industry could far exceed the production of German aircraft plants.

"We could be producing in a year as much as Germany has produced in the last three years," he said.

Mr. Martin and officials of his company talked freely "on" and "off the record" to the group of aviation writers who made the journey to Baltimore as a sidelight on the National Aviation Forum in Washington. After the interview the writers inspected the Middle River plant.

Asked whether automobile manufacturers could produce airplanes in the quantities which they have estimated they would be able to turn out, Mr. Martin pointed out that there are some trades within the industry which cannot be learned short of four years. He said that his plant has had the full co-operation of the Baltimore schools in its vocational training program in order to provide potential workers. He emphasized, however, that in some of the plant operations students observe methods for as long as nine months before they are allowed to attend machines, operating a few levers first and keeping them running.

"After a period of about three years, we hope that the worker on that machine may be able to take over and operate it himself," Mr. Martin said.

J. T. Hartson, Vice-President of the Martin Company, pointed out to the aviation writers that automobile production lines and aircraft manufacture are not related, even though they may seem to be to the layman. An automobile, he explained, contains in essence its own jig, or chassis, on which all the parts are hung. Airplane manufacture, however, he said, involves the use of a jig, or building frame, in which a great deal of hand labor is required.

Mr. Martin, in answer to a query whether he had achieved anything like the straight line production methods of the automobile industry, said that a great many parts were being manufactured by machinery or were being supplied by sub-contractors. But he explained that many intricate portions of his planes were being done by single groups since it would take an unbelievable number of workers and amount of plant space to make the production of that particular portion of the plane "streamlined."

Mr. Martin admitted that the question of moving or expanding of aircraft plants had been discussed in Washington but that no action had been taken. He indicated that these plants would be considered "war reserve" plants and that their cost would have to be depreciated totally over the length of time in which they were required to run.

Radio Newspaper Published at Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—Envisaging a time when newspapers may be printed in the home by radio, the first experimental radio facsimile newspaper here is today being published at the New York World's Fair. It carries the masthead of the New York Post and is printed every 10 minutes in co-operation with the Radio Corporation of America in full view of thousands of visitors to the R. C. A. exhibit.

A miniature front page, the paper measures 8½ by 12 inches and contains the outstanding news of the day in condensed form. The editions, got out by two Post rewrite men who condense the news, a compositor and a special make-up man, are put together in the Post's newspaper plant in Manhattan.

The radio transmitter stands in the center of the R. C. A. exhibit and is flanked on either side by home-type receiver records. The original copy is placed on a drum in the transmitter and as the drum revolves it is scanned by a photo-electric cell, which changes the shade of black and white in the copy into electric impulses. These impulses may be transmitted by wire or by radio waves to desired points of reception.

As the electric impulses carried by radio waves flow into the home-receiver, they actuate a mechanism called the printing bar. The bar operates against a sheet of carbon paper which, in turn, is impressed upon a strip of white paper and reproduces the various shades of lights and darks of the original copy.

Children's Aid Helps 340 More Campers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—Camping privileges for an additional 340 children from tenements are being opened up this year by the Children's Aid Society, which has ministered to the under-privileged for 87 years. The total capacity of the organization's up-State camps this summer is now 2,175, according to Arthur Huck, Executive Director of the Society.

The Society has received $16,977 for its vacation funds this year which is $21,000 short of the goal set.

U.S.Committee Will Preserve League's Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—Announcement of the formation of a committee headed by Dr. Mary E. Woolley, of Westport, N. Y., President Emerita of Mt. Holyoke College, to help preserve the non-political activities of the League of Nations was made here today.

In a statement accompanying the announcement Dr. Woolley reviews briefly the social and humanitarian activities of the League and recalls that in this work Administrations in Washington and the American people have wholeheartedly co-operated for more than a decade.

"It is natural that Americans should view with concern their possible destruction," she says. "With this in mind, an American committee has been formed to help in preserving the nonpolitical activities of the League in this dark period. This task will be made easier by the fact that the League is segregating its political work and placing the former under a separate independent commission on which may sit representatives from nonmember states. The work which this commission will direct includes questions of health, child welfare, nutrition, finance, transport, housing, drugs, taxation, trade agreements, agriculture, economics, and many others which touch closely the lives of man, woman and child."

The announcement also includes a letter President Roosevelt sent Dr. Woolley in which he expresses pleasure that the committee has undertaken the task of providing support for the nonpolitical activities of the League, to the end that the work may continue.

"However governments may divide," the President said, "human problems are common the world over and we shall never realize peace until these common interests take precedence as the major work of civilization."

Among the members of the committee announced by Dr. Woolley are Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Hamilton Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont, Dr. Henry Noble McCracken, Robert A. Millikan, Henry Morgenthau, Sr., Dr. James T. Shotwell, Charles P. Taft, William Allen White, and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur.

Lowly Earthworm Wins High Praise As Co-worker of the Man on the Farm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—The humble earthworm may not have to "turn" after all. He was nominated today for the valuable post of Number One Plowman and Co-Worker with man on the farm by Herbert S. Ardell, writing in the June issue of "Natural History."

Though metaphorically worms may turn and right great wrongs, if the earthworm should ever decide to turn and cease its underground activities, Mr. Ardell indicates, man would have to construct tens of thousands of cultivators and huge tractors to take its place in imparting fertility to the soil.

"The angleworm is more than a mere worm, being plowman, cultivator of the soil, a co-worker on the farm and in the garden—in short, a real friend of mankind. Worms seem to be the great promoters of vegetation, and the earth without them would soon become cold, hard-bound, void of fermentation and consequently sterile."

Earthworms, he adds, are the world's original tunnel builders, going down three to four feet into the earth and bringing to the surface large quantities of fertile sub-soil. If there are 50,000 earthworms to the acre—and there are until you decide to go fishing—they will bring 10 tons of rich subsoil to the surface, he says. Moreover, oxygen and rain penetrate the ground more easily after the worm has made the soil porous with constant tunnellings.

Golfers may not like it when the dirt Mr. Worm brings to the surface deflects a perfect shot, but, Mr. Ardell suggests, the earthworm is probably of more importance to mankind than all the golfers that ever drove into the rough—and that's quite a few.

Dr. Butler Gets Honor From Cuba

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, has been honored by the Cuban Government with the National Order of Merit of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, the highest award conferred by Cuba. Dr. Butler, who is accorded the rank of Commander of the Order, is honored as "a scholar, authority on learning, a brilliant executive of one of the most outstanding universities of the world and a man whose name ranks with the few select living internationalists of today."

The Order, founded in 1926, commemorates the first President of the Cuban Republic whose name it bears. It is bestowed in recognition of outstanding merit in the diplomatic field and eminent service to Cuba or to humanity. Two decorations accompany the award—a large jewel which is hung from the neck by a blue ribbon and a small medal meant to be worn.

Routine Bills and Defense Chief Action in Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1—Two weeks before possible adjournment, the record of the final session of the 76th Congress shows little accomplishment outside of regular appropriations and the great new emergency preparedness program.

As the session approaches what leaders hope will be its close, it shows the same confusion that marked its start. Against a big paper democratic majority, conservative elements have sought to qualify, eliminate or repeal important New Deal legislation. The result has largely been a stalemate, and one of drift on various bills extending now to near the end of the session.

Here are the highlights of the record down to date:

Bills Enacted—

President's power to conclude trade pacts extended.
Export-Import Bank capital increased (permitting loans to China and Finland).
Travel allowances for Philippine war veterans (over veto).
Freezing assets in United States of invaded European countries.
Sale of laid-up United States vessels.
Authorization of sale of U. S. war materials to Latin-America.
Increasing espionage penalties.
Most appropriation bills.

In Conference—

Army, Navy and Agriculture appropriation bills (latter containing parity price payments).
Railroad aid (sent back to House).

Through House Only—

Anti-lynching bill (Senate action blocked).
Logan-Walter bill for curbing executive agencies.
Ramspeck civil service extension bill.
Relief bill.
Veterans' pensions.
Army, Navy and aviation expansion bills.
Eleven per cent increase in Navy (authorization).
Transfer of Immigration Service from Labor to Justice Department.

Through Senate only:

Hatch Act extension—clean politics in States.
Share of States in Tennessee Valley Authority (in lieu of taxes).
Bill to end foreign silver purchase.
Strengthening Walsh-Healey Act (fixing wage-hour standards in Government contract work).
La Follette anti-labor spy bill, containing Reynolds riders limiting aliens in plants to 10 per cent, etc.
$60,000,000 Hospital bill.

Awaiting Action in both houses:

Amending Wagner Act and curbing National Labor Relations Board.
Extending Sugar Act, which expires this year.
New tax bill.
Higher debt limit.

Vetoed:

Civil War widows' pension increased (sustained).
Deportation bill.
Cotton crop insurance.
Rivers and harbors bill authorization.

Probably no further action:

Wage-Hour Act amendments (recommitted to House).
Jones-Wheeler bill liberalizing farm mortgages.
Social security amendments.
Anti-chain store legislation.
Anti-third term resolution.
Investment trust and bank holding companies regulation.
Domestic silver program.
Revision of Securities and Exchange Commission.

Queens College Trustees List Scholarship Winners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Several months ago the Board of Trustees of Queens College announced that three scholarships amounting to $500, $300, and $250 would be offered on a competitive basis to high school pupils of superior ability.

Winners of these awards have just been announced. Miss Mildred Pearson of Jacksonville, Fla., will receive the $500 scholarship. The second scholarship of $300 has been awarded to Miss Jane Greer of Paris, Tenn., and the $250 scholarship to Miss Idrienne Levy of Charlotte. These young women have been selected on the basis of definiteness of purpose in attending college, mental ability and scholastic attainment, ability, and and wholesomeness of personality.

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Russians Look on Nazis As Foes Despite Pact

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TIGHINA, Rumanian Russian Frontier, June 1—Remarkable changes are in progress in Russia today, changes which may well furnish important evidence as to Russia's attitude as the war progresses.

In a recent trip this correspondent noticed in Moscow and elsewhere an increased openness and frankness of discussion and criticism. There was also a marked cessation of the purge, which the Russians now currently refer to as the "Yezhovschina," after Yezhoff, former head of the GPU—secret police.

Many people previously arrested have been set free and rehabilitated. Despite the "alliance," Russians continue to regard Nazi Germany as their chief enemy and to exert every effort for the inevitable day of reckoning.

If Herr Hitler for the moment appears to have ignored the passages in "Mein Kampf" dealing with the Ukraine, the Russians have not forgotten them and this is said to be the reason for the present vast Soviet troop concentrations on their southern and western borders.

Two severe ideological setbacks were administered to Soviet thought in the last nine months. The first was the pact with Germany, the second the Finnish war.

No Match for Nazis

From the Soviet standpoint, a strong case can perhaps be made for the German pact, especially after recent events on the Western Front. Even last year Soviet leaders realized, though the general public did not know it, that the Red Army was no match for the Nazi war machine. So, when faced with the alternative of either fighting Germany as the Allies wanted them to do, or remaining neutral, as Germany wanted them to do, they accepted the latter alternative, hoping that both capitalist enemies would thoroughly exhaust themselves while they kept out of the struggle.

Such, at any rate, is the official Communist Party thesis circulated at closed Party meetings in the Soviet Union and it seems to accord to a large degree with the dictates of practical politics.

However, after an entire generation has been imbued with the idea that Nazis and Fascists are their bitter and most irreconcilable enemies, the sudden reversal made by the Kremlin caused tremendous confusion in the minds of the masses.

Much harder to explain away and more detrimental to the Soviet ideology was the Finnish War whose flimsy provocation and crude pretext scarcely deceived anyone, even the most rockbound Communist.

Everywhere one found sympathy and admiration for the Finns and censure of their own Government's methods.

Indicative that the Kremlin is aware of this sentiment and conscious of its own blunders is the consideration with which the Finns are being treated and the fact, for example, that a film purporting to show the storming of the Mannerheim Line was suddenly withdrawn without explanation after a week's run in Moscow.

But despite these disappointments, the bulk of the people's confidence in their Government and their country's future remains.

A visit to Moscow and a trip across the broad face of Southern Russia leaves an old-time resident with mixed emotions. There was a sudden and striking contrast between the spick and spanness of Stockholm and the drab shoddiness of Moscow.

The shops look dingy. The blight of war which has dulled the more brilliant capitals of Western Europe has added a certain touch of grimness to Moscow's perennial shabbiness.

Prices Are Higher

Food and clothing are more scarce now than they were a year ago. Prices are higher; wages no better. However, it would be wrong to conclude from this that there is any actual starvation in Moscow, or anywhere else, for there is still bread and Russians never will starve so long as bread holds out.

The fault lies not so much with Soviet economy but with wartime conditions in Europe as a whole. The constant mobilizations, the military operations entailed by the occupation of Eastern Poland and then by the Finnish War involved great effort and dislocation which, for the time being, has destroyed for the civil population any benefits from the previous years of industrial progress and has flung the country back to 1933 as regards both consumers' goods and living standards.

But there is a certain ideological difference between conditions now and those in 1933 when this correspondent first saw the Soviet Union. Then Soviet hopes were riding high on the wave of enthusiasm that brought more to completion in the first five-year plan. People supported their burdens and privations cheerfully in the firm conviction that they were striving for and building a brighter future.

But now those enthusiastic builders of the early thirties are a decade older. They have acquired families and children to take care of and the grind of cramped living quarters and meager budgets, the struggle for necessities and the pinch of penury have repressed their noble age and dulled their enthusiasm.

Smiled Way Through Nazi Trap in Flanders

Wide World Cablephoto

Back in England

International Cablephoto

Waiting on Board British Destroyer Before Debarkation

Canada Outdoing Itself In War Cost and Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Hints of a revision of Canada's war program, possibly independently of plans already arranged with the British Government, have been plentiful in Parliament this week.

Changes which would throw a new and unprecedented load on Canadian industry are being considered. The change may even involve maintaining on Canada's own responsibility the British Empire Air Training scheme, which, for the moment, is the most urgent need of the Dominion.

The original program called for supply of the equipment for this scheme by Britain, but Parliament was told that there may be difficulty in this aspect of the plan. Canada, it was clearly intimated, may have to find the equipment itself, building it or buying it from the United States.

So far this country has not attempted to make airplane engines and whether it will undertake this work now has not been revealed in Parliament.

But the Government did say clearly that it intended to speed up the training of aviators in this country, even going beyond the advice of the British Government, which is satisfied to let the plan stand on the original basis. Members of the Government hinted that the whole plan might have to be revised in the light of developments in Europe.

"Absolute Maximum"

In a statement to the House of Commons, C. D. Howe, Minister of Supply, said the industrial machine of the country would be speeded up and utilized to the absolute maximum in equipping the Nation for war. The Government had stated previously that it could not secure from Britain plans and specifications for various items of military equipment, which it had proposed making here, but this difficulty apparently has passed. The problem now will be to start the manufacture here of machinery which Canada has never made before and never expected to make.

Meanwhile, the Government has streamlined its whole system of war purchasing. In many cases, it is dispensing with bids for various projects and supplies, and where the public criticized it severely in the past for not being careful enough in its purchasing, now there is throughout the Nation only a demand for more speed. This is one of the results of the battle in the Low Countries and the new Allied setbacks there in the last few weeks.

More Aid to Britain

The effect of the new plan will be to offer a much larger measure of aid to Britain, and as analyzed here the program will put 120,000 men into active service where, at this stage in the last war, Canada was only enlisting 50,000 men. Moreover, the latest developments appear to smash clear through the Government's original war budget of $700,000,000 for this year, and the total expenditure for the next 12 months cannot be accurately foreseen. But with the money which Canada must provide for the repatriation of British securities, so that Britain can finance the purchase of Canadian war goods, this country may well have to provide close to $1,000,000,000 for all war purposes before March 31 next.

In the last war, up to March 31, 1918, Canada had spent only $877,000,000. It is quite probable that in this single year this country will spend more than that. In the year of 1915, which corresponds to 1940 in this war, the total expenditure was only $53,000,000.

With the ordinary cost of federal, provincial, and municipal civil government running about $1,000,000,000, Canada may easily devote well over 40 per cent of its national income to $4,500,000,000 this year to Government efforts of all sorts. Perhaps 40 cents out of each dollar will be drained off for the many uses of the State as again 25 cents in peace times.

Canadian Police Jail Fascists; Defense Regulations Tightened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 1—Growing concern at the "fifth column" danger, repeatedly voiced in the House of Commons at Ottawa, has led to signs of definite action.

Yesterday the Royal Canadian Mounted Police arrested Adrian Arcand, leader of the National Unity Party, Canadian Fascist Organization, and Dr. Noel Decarie, Treasurer of that organization, and several of its members on charges of infractions of the Defense of Canada Regulations.

Minister of Justice Ernest Lapointe had been asked what the Government intended to do about this Fascist organization, which has been active in large cities, particularly in Montreal. Mr. Lapointe had answered that a number of papers and documents had been seized by the police at the office of the organization in Montreal, and that the Attorney General and Crown Prosecutor of the Province of Quebec were examining these papers "with a view to taking the necessary proceedings."

The accumulated evidence of the demoralizing effect of "fifth column" action in invaded countries, the action of the British in rounding up potential subversive elements, the scare about parachutists in Eire, the speeches of President Roosevelt on the "undiluted poison" of treasonous agitation, and the consciousness that there are more than 16,000 enemy aliens in Canada, have made the Canadian people very much alive to possible latent danger. There have been meetings at centers like Vancouver and Regina where people asked for action to meet the difficulty.

Mr. Lapointe in a review of the situation said that the law and the regulations, as they stand, cover all possible eventualities.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police and their secret service are in complete control of the situation. Persons of present enemy origin suspected of Nazi activities have been interned. Persons of potential enemy origin are known and are being carefully watched. The overwhelming majority of foreign-born citizens are passionately anti-Nazi.

He added that any diversion of effort to deal with matters that can only be handled by the police would be helping the enemy.

Any persecution of racial minorities in Canada, he said, would be upworthy of its people and national spirit.

Furthermore all military precautions have been instituted to safeguard public works, communication, transport facilities, and other property from sabotage.

The whole question, it was further stated, would be considered by a committee of the House of Commons.

Dr. H. A. Bruce, member for Toronto and former Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, charged the Government with leaving everything to this committee "which has not yet been set up."

"Since September," he said, "Fascist, Nazi, and Communist elements in Canada have made common cause, with destruction of the British Empire their objective. We are living in a fool's paradise if we think Canada is excluded from that objective." Dr. Bruce read a long list of organizations whose activities, he said, were openly aimed at destroying British institutions and the Empire itself.

Under a registration carried out by the head of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, there are 16,643 enemy aliens in Canada.

B. E. F. on 48-Hour Leave After 'Miracle'

Continued from Page 1

ment of commanders, the firm discipline and individual heroism of the front line, which made possible the steady pace of withdrawal, are as yet unknown, but certain outstanding factors which made this great retreat possible can be mentioned.

Among them must be mentioned first, the fine defense of French troops round Lille which made possible the withdrawal of Allied troops nearer the Coast. Many of the soldiers from the Lille sector are now reported hearing Dunkirk, and they will be the last to embark; secondly, the magnificent and sustained defense of all troops involved; thirdly, the brilliant demolition work including the flooding of areas on both sides of Dunkirk, which has effectively checked the German advance; and fourthly, the incessant British air attacks on the enemy's communications in the rear and the close co-operation of British and French naval units, mercantile marine, and all kinds of other ships from tramp steamers to barges which have participated in the evacuation.

This withdrawal has proved the value of effective co-operation between all fighting arms including the Merchant Marine and has shown that Herr Hitler's almost sole reliance upon air attacks can be counteracted.

In the operations of the past few days on the French coast and in the English Channel the Allied fleets have been enabled to operate comparatively free of naval interference not only for evacuating troops but also for shelling the enemy from the sea.

Some Questions Raised

The withdrawal from Flanders, outstanding though it is as a military feat, also raises many unpleasant questions among the British regarding reasons for this event. For King Leopold's action does not of itself explain why the Allied northern army was unable to cut through and rejoin the southern armies after the first German thrust towards the Channel ports.

This failure has been stated to be due to the lack of airplanes and of tanks on the Allied side and it is therefore not surprising to find certain sections of the British press demanding a reason why, after nine months of virtual stalemate at the front, the Germans and not the Allies were prepared to force through a "Blitzkreig."

But the unspoken and best answer to this question has already been given in the tremendous speedup in aircraft and munitions production under the new Government. Furthermore the British public is concerned with criticisms only so far as they are a help in winning the war.

Today marks the anniversary of "glorious first of June" when in 1794 Admiral Howe won the battle of Ushant at a time when Britain was seriously menaced by Napoleon's armies. That came as a "lightning flash across thunderous skies," and it is not too much to say that the relief felt here at the successful withdrawal of the Allied northern army is similar.

It might also be added that just as in the opinion of many historians "the great French war was fought by the House of Commons." So will this present struggle be won by the resolution of the British people.

More U. S. Aid for Allies Urged

Continued from Page 1

gram which he says would save the Nation's taxpayers fully $500,000,000 in the coming fiscal year is already before the Senate in the form of an amendment which would impose a 10 per cent reduction on all Federal outlays, including Congressional salaries, farm subsidies and veterans' pensions. He said that Senators who opposed the proposal when he advanced it in 1937 have come to him with promises of support.

According to Senator Byrd the administration's demand to raise the debt limit $3,000,000,000 in order to finance the defense expenditures is "pure subterfuge" designed to hide from the public in an election year that the New Deal's spending habits have already overrun the debt limit for reason entirely unrelated to national defence.

In support of the new Washington branch of the National Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, mother-in-law of Charles A. Lindbergh who urges the opposite view, sent a telegram to Congress advocating the adoption of the Committee's three-point program:

1. To make available to the Allies as many planes as in the opinion of the President may be released without impairing national defense.
2. Make available a congressional appropriation of $100,000,000 to aid the millions of refugees in the French war zone.
3. Stop the export of all war materials which may find their way to the aggressor nations.

Huston Thompson, former Special Assistant Attorney General, is the head of the Washington Branch of the movement inaugurated by William Allen White of Emporia, Kan., and includes in its membership such well-known Washingtonians as Daniel C. Roper, former Secretary of Commerce; Dean Acheson, former Undersecretary of the Treasury; Philip Marshall Brown, educator; Dwight F. Davis, former Governor General of the Philippine Islands, and Dean William Crane Johnstone of George Washington University Junior College.

Industry Assists Government In Postwar Trade Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1—How to prevent the vast rearmament effort from completely distorting the Nation's industrial structure, how prevent such sharply rising wages, prices and profits as would cause a dangerous inflation, how to avert a serious depression after the war—these questions are today giving deep concern both to officials of the Government and leaders of private industry.

Even while the Administration is turning its first attention to mobilizing industry to produce and to develop the capacity to maintain the greatest defense forces the United States has ever had in peacetime, plans are also being made for enabling industry to return to its normal balance whenever the war pressure can be eased.

The objective is to keep the distortion caused by large-scale war orders to a minimum and to the extent that such distortion does take place, it is being already realized that the Government and industry must at once plan how to use the men, money, and machinery tied up in these industries when the demand for their products falls off.

Danger in Sudden Expansion

In the latest issue of Public Affairs Pamphlets, released today, there is particular warning against the danger of inflation due to sudde and uncontrolled expansion of war industries.

"There is the possibility that the demand will increase so fast that prices will rise, wages will rise, and prices and wages elsewhere will be affected," it is pointed out. "This may happen while there are still millions on the relief rolls, and while many industries are still depressed.

"The Government can merely check, as it did during the last war, price rises that are unreasonable. It can prevent exorbitant war profits, and especially rses in the prices of goods used by everyday consumers. This danger of inflation emphasizes again the need for planning in detail, and in co-operation with industry, our action when the war is over, for the biggest danger of inflation is the deflation which has usually followed it."

The Public Affairs Committee declares that it is none too early for industry and Government to plan together a program of enterprise to be set in motion when the war ends. It emphasizes that such a program must be planned in advance and that there seems to be no disagreement as to the need.

How to Spend Wisely

The arresting title—arresting because so few experts admit to knowing the answer—of the Committee's new pamphlet is "How Money Works." It is written by Arthur D. Gayer of Queens College, New York, and W. W. Rostow of Columbia University.

These economists conclude that whether new industries will be discovered for private spending to develop and whether Americans will again be able to lend profitably abroad, remains to be seen. They believe, however, that some measure of Government spending, based on borrowing, is likely to continue, at least when private spending slackens.

"Thus," they say, "there is no longer much point to asking 'Should we have Government spending?' The real question is 'How can it be done well?'"

Profesors Gayer and Rostow advance the view that business and private institutions must learn to make their calculations and perform their functions in a system where the Government plays a considerable part. In this the Government can help in many important ways, they affirm, particularly by planning its spending in advance, and carrying out its other policies consistently.

"As time goes on," according to the Professors, "we shall probably see Government and business working together more closely in finding new types of desirable spending. We may even see a national investment board in which businessmen, bankers, and the Government jointly plan enterprises that make for steady economic progress and a high level of employment. Our banking system is now organized in such a way as to facilitate such planning."

Camping in 'Primitive' Fashion Gains Favor of Brooklyn Y. W. C. A. Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1—This summer will see an increased number of young women going in for primitive camping, according to officials at the Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn. Instead of confining their outdoor activities to marshmallow roasts or hiking, the junior members of Robin Hood Camp in the Palisades Interstate Park are preparing to really live in the woods for two or three days at a time.

Grown-up camping proved so popular with the senior group last summer that it has been decided to extend its opportunities this year.

"Certainly it's a lot of work," said a spokesman for the girls, "but somehow the thrill of rigging up a pine needle mattress to sleep on in the woods, roasting a chicken over an out-door oven which one has built oneself, refrigerating one's own food with a few sticks and a piece of cheese cloth, seems to transcend even the more usual pleasures of a summer camp life, great as these are."

Junior campers in the wooded section on the shores of Upper Twin Lake are in three groups—the Robins, or youngest, the Merrymen, or middle group, and the Tinkers. The season begins on July 3 under the direction of Miss Violet C. Brandt. In all, there will be about 190 girls, given individual attention by 50 counsellors.

'Fifth' Column Trouble Brings Mexican Arrests

EL PASO, Texas, June 1 (AP)—The Times said today the Mexican Government arrested 42 Spanish refugees in Chihuahua City in a drive to rid Mexico of "undesirable foreigners."

The paper added that Ignacio Garcia Tellez, Mexican Secretary of the Interior, ordered special investigators from his Department to Chihuahua City to investigate alleged subversive activities on the part of "foreigners."

The refugees are being held in Chihuahua State prison on orders from the Secretariat of the Interior.

Police said Martin Diaz de Cossio, technical advisor of the Spanish refugee colony, was shot and seriously wounded by another Spaniard. The assailant fled.

The refugees are part of several thousand Spaniards admitted to Mexico following Francisco Franco's overthrow of the Loyalist Government.

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Leniency to Objectors Unabused by the British

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Respect of the individual's conscience in regard to war service is being repaid here by a high collective standard of integrity and responsibility.

Despite the fact that Britain's attitude toward those who refuse to fight presents every opportunity to the would-be shirker to take advantage of concessions to sincerity, the number of men claiming exemption as conscientious objectors remains well below 2 per cent of all those called upon to register, a much smaller figure than was generally anticipated. The percentage is decreasing with each new call-up.

So far, exemption from military service, complete or partial, has been granted to more than 80 per cent of those whose claims to special treatment have been tried. Thus nearly all claimants are adjudged sincere.

The higher the age-group of men called up under the conscription system, and consequently the greater their family and civic responsibilities, the fewer there have been among them seeking to keep out of the war.

Figures On Groups

When the 21-year-olds and 22-year-olds registered, 2.1 per cent of them put themselves down as conscientious objectors. With the 23's the figure was 1.98, with the 24's it dropped to 1.64. When the 25's signed on the percentage went down to 1.41. And the 26's established a new low with the figure of 1.23, and the 27's have gone one better with a figure of 1.05.

These figures are taken as a justification of the attitude adopted by the authorities here toward "C. O's." Military service in Britain is compulsory—provided you don't object to it. But one's objection has to be on sincere grounds of conscience. Anybody and everybody is free to declare an aversion to fighting, with the prospect of being exempted from the duty of military service after having been assessed as sincere by a special tribunal.

Those who wish to be registered as objectors and released from service make the fact known on the day their age group is registered for calling-up purposes. They then appear before a tribunal, which attempts to assess their motives, releasing those who they believe to object to war service on true grounds of conscience, registering "in-betweens" for non-combatant duties and ordering those who appear to be malingering or objecting on political grounds to join a military service whether they want to or not. Unsuccessful applicants have the right of appeal.

Unusual Case

The understanding attitude of those in authority is strikingly illustrated in the case of a young conscientious objector who wrote to the Ministry of Labor, which controls the registration of age groups, and informed them that he felt that he could not, as a matter of conscience, even bring himself to register his name like everybody else.

The Ministry is empowered to prosecute anyone refusing to register, or failing to do so, and the usual course is to make use of this power. In this particular case, however, the Ministry, impressed by the youth's letter, arranged for him to come to a special meeting at the Ministry where civil servants could test his sincerity. The result was that the young man's name was placed on the list of conscientious objectors.

Later when called before a tribunal, he declined to attend as he had been registered as an objector at the Ministry and he insisted that his case had depended on his plea that it is not possible to put a conscience on trial.

Ministry Appealed

The tribunal, quite within its rights, decided that the young man was wrong in refusing to appear, and, on the evidence available, registered him for military service.

The objector, since he did not acknowledge the court, could not appeal. But the Ministry of Labor's officials had been so impressed by his sincerity that they appealed on his behalf and the Appeals Tribunal adjourned the case indefinitely.

In this way a compromise has been achieved which neither disregards the Ministry of Labor's wishes nor invalidates the Tribunal's authority.

This case is unique, but the leniency of the general attitude toward conscientious objectors in this war compared with the World War is the subject of much comment here. During 1914-1918 a great many persons who refused to fight were imprisoned. Nowadays there is no sending a man to jail but instead a genuine attempt is made by a panel of judges and fellow-citizens to assess his sincerity. If he is adjudged sincere he is released from the obligation to serve imposed on him by his representatives in Parliament.

Where Peace Still Reigns

Wide World

Festivities Hold Place in Western Ukraine

Ukrainian girls don all their finery for the great May fete in Lwow. Processions of young folks in their picturesque national costume fill the streets of this historic city with gaiety as the air is filled with the sounds of the national songs, and the market square with native dances.

Flat Tire in Wartime Germany Rises to Realm of Tragedy

BERLIN (AP)—A flat tire is a serious matter in war-waging Germany.

Suppose you are among the lucky 15 per cent of automobile owners in Germany who are still permitted to use their cars for important business purposes only.

[During a recent holiday period, for instance, every private car was stopped by the police and the driver had to give a good reason for venturing on the streets, or lose his driving privilege for the remainder of the war.]

Suppose, further, that you have proven to the satisfaction of traffic officers stationed on the principal highways that it is to the best interests of the nation for you to drive, say, from Berlin to 95-mile-distant Magdeburg.

Suppose that you have a blowout in Magdeburg, and have left your spare tire at home.

The repair man's first demand is, "Please let me have your 'reifenkarte'"—your tire card. Without this card he cannot touch the tire.

The "reifenkarte" is a cardboard document issued to all persons still allowed to use cars. It contains a case history of your four regular and one or two spare tires, a certified statement as to why you are permitted to use your car, a page of directions on how to proceed about repairs and substitute tire acquisitions, and a set of coupons for applying for repairs or "ersatz."

Careful Valuation Made

Every qualified car owner had to bring his car with spare tires last February to a designated suboffice of the Federal Office for Rubber and Asbestos. Here an inspector placed a valuation on every one of the four, five, or six tires. New or practically new tires were graded at 100 per cent, slightly used at 75 per cent, used but still in good condition at 50 per cent, much-used but still capable of revulcanizing at 35 per cent, and fit-for-scrap-heap at 0 per cent.

The "case history" of each tire—make, number, size and condition (percentage of use as determined by the inspector)—was entered on your "reifenkarte."

You were dismissed with the solemn admonition to use your car sparingly, drive slowly so as not to wear down the tires too quickly, stop using a tire the minute the rubber is so worn through that the linen backing becomes visible, and bring such a tire to a vulcanizing shop for renewal of the rubber outside.

But back to the blowout in Magdeburg!

Once the "reinfenkarte" is at hand, the first of the coupons applying for remedy is ready to be filled out. The exact nature of the repair must be specified, together with the reason why it has become necessary. The owner must sign name, place and date, and the tire dealer or repair man ditto. Full description of the make, number, and size of the damaged tire must be added.

Army's Word Controls

The application then goes on to the nearest substation of the Federal Office for Rubber and Asbestos. This suboffice decides whether to approve of the application or to reject it.

Should an "ersatz" tire be applied for and the acquisition be approved, this suboffice so notifies the tire storage department of the Army's district headquarters, for the Army is supreme in the matter of vehicles conceded to civilians. The district headquarters there hands out a second-hand tire of approximately the same quality as the one that had the blow-out. Brand new tires simply aren't available to the civilian car owner.

The store room superintendent certifies on the application card that such-and-such almost-new, or rather-old, or quite-worn-out, tire has been released from his stock as "ersatz" for the damaged one.

Whereupon the repairman again receives the application card. He must next enter that he has carried out the repair or turned in the old tire (as the case may be) and turn the card in for its final resting place with the Federal Office for Rubber and Asbestos.

Such is the tedious process, at times lasting days and even weeks, through which the hapless individual must go when his tire is flat.

Mexican Road Bonds Test U. S. Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Americans' interest in Mexico's road-building program, indicated by the heavy tourist travel over paved highways south of the border, appears to be partially for a proposed $10,000,000 bond issue for the early completion of the Pan-American Highway through Mexico.

Melquiades Angulo Gallardo, Minister of Communications and Public Works of Mexico, conferred with Mexican officials here recently on plans to sell the bonds in the United States.

Señor Gallardo said that the Mexican Government has spent more than 30,000,000 pesos on highway improvements this year.

"If we are able to raise $10,000,000 by selling highway bonds in the United States," the Minister of Public Works declared, "we will pave the Pan-American Highway all the way through Mexico."

Nazis Seek to Placate U. S., Turn Fury of Hate on Allies

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, May 31—Careful restraint in all mention of the United States and increasing evidences of a move to foment hatred against the Allies are two tendencies in German policy that appear to be running side by side.

Until now the cult of hatred so sedulously promoted during the past war, against the British people in particular, has been noticeably absent. But today the rising element of bitterness in references to the Allies seems to point to its reappearance.

The strict propriety shown in all matters relating to the United States is exemplified in the veil drawn across the increasing restlessness of American public opinion.

With the Belgian army eliminated and the backdoor to Paris, as well as the Channel gates to England, all coming within reach of his forces, Reichsführer Hitler is now granting no respite to his undoubtedly tired troops. He is driving them on and there is every indication that as soon as the Flanders pocket has been closed, he will either launch an invasion against Britain or turn against France.

Bitterness and Elation

Accompanying this relentless military pressure, Herr Hitler's publicity agencies express new bitterness, intermingled with elation at the success of their arms.

British soldiers in Belgium are called "thieves" in front-page stories describing the alleged widespread looting in Belgium. The story of the alleged mistreatment of a German aviator is widely displayed in the press as also is the order that five French aviators will be the toll exacted for every German aviator killed after landing within enemy lines, and 50 French prisoners for every German aviator shot while descending from a parachute.

Meanwhile, the recent declarations and speeches of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, which have shocked American public opinion over the invasion of neutral countries have been officially and publicly ignored. There has not been the slightest reference to them in public nor has the German Foreign Office as in previous times made the slightest protest diplomatically.

U. S. Planes for England

The increased movement of American airplanes to England has been equally left without mention, and American diplomats here continue to be accorded all the courtesies.

The United States has entered into the range of public information during the past weeks only with the steamship President Roosevelt affair—the American refugee ship which Germans alleged the Allies were plotting to blow up—which evidences, if anything, only Germany's great anxiety to keep American relations from deteriorating beyond the present level.

It seems here most likely that the latent restless power of the United States is one of the important factors for seeking to push a successful offensive toward the Channel forward to the earliest possible decision on the battlefield, backed fully by every available device of propaganda, in the hope of turning the capitulation of King Leopold into a general Allied route before the specter of German might, which is being painted here in increasingly terrible colors, begins to pale.

Royal Home Dug Up in Turkey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey — Excavations conducted near Istanbul have brought to light an ancient and historic town, former fortress and summer residence of Byzantine Emperors.

The place is known in history as Rhegium. Nowadays it is called Çekmece, and it was only recently and by mere chance that the latter was identified with the former.

Küçük Çekmece is on the Istanbul-Adrianople touring road, 12 miles from Istanbul and in the immediate neighborhood of a fashionable bathing resort. It thus happened that a vacationing Swiss teacher with a knowledge of achaeology glimpsed the possible find when he saw local folk unearthing heavy stones from the ground to be used as ready-made building material. He guessed that the stones were of considerable age and his representations led to excavations which are not yet completed, but which have sufficed to identify the ruins as those of Rhegium.

A precise description of the place was given as far back as the sixth century by a famous Byzantine historian. At that time it already played an important part in Byzantine affairs, serving both as a summer residence for the Emperors, and also as one of the strongholds which protected the Capital. It was almost entirely destroyed by the earthquakes which in 557 A. D. and 558 A. D. brought havoc upon Byzantium. It was apparently reconstructed, for Rhegium continued to be prominent in the sixth as well as in the subsequent centuries and was taken by the Bulgarian King Krum in 813 A. D. in his attempt to storm Constantinople.

References to Rhegium in connection with important events continued until after the Turkish conquest, but somehow earth was allowed gradually to cover the ruins of the ancient site.

The coins found in the ruins bear witness to the long period covered by the history of Rhegium. The oldest dates back to Constantine the Great, while the most recent is almost modern, bearing the effigy of Sultan Mahmut II.

The part which has so far been unearthed includes a section of the city wall, a public bath, and a fountain.

Steed Scans Rise of Naziism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Fear for property rights has been one of the main causes for the complacency with which some of the great nations have watched Hitlerism grow and prosper, according to Wickham Steed, former editor of The Times, of London, who, in a recent lecture at the Sorbonne in Paris, analyzed the factors that made Naziism possible.

"It was a choice between liberty and property," said Mr. Steed. "The propertied classes believed they could let the conflagration continue, in their fear of another doctrine which aimed at suppressing all property. That is where liberty lost its opportunity.

"The world," he went on, "will not be able to carry on in future unless the old rule of 'noblesse oblige' is replaced by another rule too often forgotten: 'Richesse oblige'—unless the idea that nobility carries with it certain obligations is extended to the precept that wealth also has its obligations.

"If there is still a class, group, or individual which places its own possessions before the common good, this class, group or individual deserves to disappear."

Mr. Steed went on to give his opinion that the war must end with a definite proclamation that "conquest by aggression is not a legitimate procedure, but a crime against common justice, which must be punished as such." "Until that is done," he declared, "there can be no possibility of any neutrality.

"That was the proposal of President Wilson, who was by no means such a Utopian as some people like to think him."

Commenting on Mr. Steed's lecture the French weekly, Les Nouvelles Littéraires, recalls a broadcasted observation by Mr. Steed in regard to a previous British Government. Mr. Steed, says the paper, had been asked by the BBC to speak seven minutes in reply to allegiations by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop that Britain had been premeditating and preparing for the war for some years.

Mr. Steed's reply was: "How I wish Herr von Ribbentrop had been right! That would mean that in the past years we had been governed by intelligent people. And that again would mean that I have been wrong in accusing them for so many years of conducting themselves like imbeciles."

St. Louis Seeks Title As 'City of Fountains'

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Elated by the approval which has greeted the Milles Fountain just dedicated on Aloe Plaza across from Union Station, Mayor Bernard F. Dickmann is looking forward to seeing St. Louis a veritable "City of Fountains."

Mayor Dickmann has already announced that the City would build another, less elaborate, fountain on the Municipal Plaza block between the Soldiers' Memorial and the City Hall and another at the main entrance to the city's biggest reservation—Forest Park.

These two new fountains, plans for which are still in the preliminary stages, are expected to cost about $15,000 each.

First in Her Class

DRAGOON, Ariz. (AP)—Dragoon's entire population of 75 crowded into the Texas Canyon School to attend commencement exercises for Lola Mae Grahm. She was the only graduate.

British Claim Big Toll In Nazi Planes

By the Associated Press

Destruction or serious damage to 66 German warplanes against 19 British losses in extensive raids over Northern France was reported by the British Air Ministry today.

Yesterday's toll, it said, was 56 German planes at a cost of 16 British craft reported missing. Another 10 German planes were shot down about dawn today over Dunkirk, France, with one British plane lost, the Ministry said.

Medium heavy British bombers attacked German troops, motorized columns and artillery in forays yesterday and last night in Flanders, the Ministry reported.

A dozen British fliers told how over Dunkirk they shot down 12 German planes although outnumbered 80 to 21.

The British lost but one plane, they said.

The Air Ministry said naval aircraft also had sunk a German torpedo boat off the Belgian coast.

Nazis Loss Put at 500,000

Meanwhile the first editions of all London evening papers today claimed that the Germans had lost half a million men in their effort to annihilate the British Expeditionary Force in Flanders.

In Berlin the German High Command announced today that "the resistance of the last French forces surrounded in northeastern France has been broken.."

In the Flanders cleanup, 26,000 prisoners were taken in the pocket south of Lille alone, the High Command said.

"Five transport ships were sunk and three cruisers or destroyers as well as 10 merchantmen totaling 70,000 tons were severely damaged by bomb hits," the communiqué said.

Allied Warships Sunk

Germany's motor torpedo boats were said to have sunk one Allied destroyer and one submarine, thus raising the number of warcraft reported destroyed in the channel zone to six destroyers and two submarines. In addition a German submarine torpedoed an Allied war vessel off Ostend.

The "annihilation" of British troops at Cassel, on the southern edge of the Flanders trap, permitted the Germans to capture 65 British armored cars, the High Command said.

Yesterday's air losses for the Allies were listed at 49 planes, of which 39 were shot down in aerial combat and 10 by anti-aircraft batteries.

The High Command acknowledged that nine of its own planes were missing.

Germany's Movies Again Becoming Nazi Instrument

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—German motion pictures which Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels strenuously but unsuccessfully strove to make an instrument of Nazi propaganda both at home and abroad is again subject to rigorous "redirection," according to information from Berlin.

Careful watch on attendances at the chief cinemas during the past few months has shown that the German people have gone mainly to the livelier sort of film—that they have used the cinema for relaxation rather than the Nazi version of popular enlightenment. In consequence, the chief German film companies, in accord with official desires, are at work on a 1940 program which is almost entirely war propaganda, directed against Britain.

The films now being made include one dealing with the Irish Revolution of 1916 and entitled "Sir Roger Casement"; another shows a fight between an auxiliary German cruiser and the British fleet, and another deals with the Boer War. Emil Jannings, one of the Reich's outstanding film actors, has been chosen to play the role of President Kruger in the last-named film. Films dealing with colonial propaganda and submarine warfare also play a great part in the current year's production.

On Time

MELBETA, Neb. (AP) — Most every one conceded Clarence Crabill was pretty good when he graduated from high school two years ago with a 10-year record of no absences or tardy marks.

But along came Brother George this year with a 12-year record of perfect attendance.

Allies Ready to Check Any Action by Italy

By E. Berg Holt

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 1—Italy's action in breaking off contraband control negotiations with Britain when a full agreement was believed practically reached is regarded in British circles as an unmistakable warning that Italy must henceforward be treated as a potential belligerent, even though, as some here still firmly believe, Premier Mussolini really does not intend to enter the war.

It is now evident either that Signor Mussolini does not believe in Allied promises, or that the Allied conception of reasonableness falls far short of Signor Mussolini's.

The Allies have been reluctantly faced with the conclusion that Premier Mussolini does not want an agreement. They are therefore being forced to take appropriate measures to meet this situation while leaving the door open in case Signor Mussolini should change his mind.

Alternate Suggestions

It was reported that alternative suggestions to Italy to replace proposals for easing contraband control are "under consideration." It was also reported in Paris that France had decided to withhold approval of commercial and economic accords with Italy which were ready for signature.

Premier Mussolini's decision on whether to enter war or still stay out is felt to depend on a delicate balance which still exists between Italy's nonbelligerent nuisance value and its fighting value.

As a nonbelligerent, Italy immobilizes large Allied sea, air, and land forces which would otherwise be thrown against Reichsführer Hitler. Italy also preserves its own forces intact while the combatants are steadily exhausting themselves, thus proportionately increasing Italy's power to insist on its own terms when the war is over.

Opposing Issues

As a belligerent, Italy is vulnerable owing to the scarcity of several essential supplies such as coal and foodstuffs; of which it is believed there are only about reserves for three months in the country. On the other hand, Premier Mussolini has a strong fleet and air force which, though untried in total war, are nevertheless very far from negligible.

There is still considerable support for the theory that Italy will only come into the war in one of two contingencies: one, if Herr Hitler urgently needs Italian help now in view of his heavy losses in Belgium and Northern France, and two, if Signor Mussolini believes the Allies are being decisively defeated.

Meanwhile it is stressed here that Italy so far has taken no irrevocable decision. The breaking off of contraband control negotiations, the withdrawal of Italians from Swtizerland—though not from England—are not regarded as irrefutable signs that early hostilities are inevitable.

Precautions Taken

But they are considered as justifying precautions—not only in the military sphere but also in economic and financial directions. The Allies have important economic and financial interests in Italy which would be a serious loss if they fell into enemy hands. It is strongly felt that the Allies cannot wait much longer before taking such steps as may seem prudent in the circumstances.

Mussolini's Plans

If Premier Mussolini should decide to enter the war, where would he direct his efforts?

The question provokes many guesses such as one theory that he would invade Southern France and leave the Balkans alone.

Physical and geographic difficulties, however, are widely thought to preclude such a possibility.

Some think he would concentrate on Yugoslavia. A larger proportion of prophets point to Greece, others to North Africa, while many feel that he would attack everywhere at once.

If, however, the unexpected happened and he were to concentrate an attack on South France and Switzerland, the position of Turkey would be increasingly important. An Italian attack in the Balkans would automatically bring the Turks in on the side of their Allies with whom they have a mutual assistance treaty.

This would not necessarily be the case if Signor Mussolini only unleashed his legions to the West.

However, there is a considerable body of opinion which holds that Turkey realizes its independence is completely bound up with the victory of the Allies, and would in such a case, not only enter war itself the moment Italy did so, but would seek to rouse Balkan states to follow suit.

U. S. Army Forms New 'Streamlined' Division

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—The War Department announced yesterday the establishment of a sixth "streamlined" division with headquarters at Fort Benning, Ga. Brig. Gen. Walter E. Prosser was assigned to command it.

The new unit, designated the fourth division, was set up in anticipation of an immediate increase of 15,000 men in the strength of the regular Army.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

A Panorama of Mexican Art

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The exhibition of Mexican art, which the Museum of Modern Art in collaboration with the Mexican Government is holding at the museum this summer, is the most comprehensive show of the kind that New York has seen. There is a great deal more to it than the Mexican painting which we have all been hearing so much about during the last few years—the art of the Revolutionary painters of the Mexican renaissance. It begins in fact with the earliest arts of Mexico, and with sculpture, pottery, painting, architecture, folk art and crafts follows the development down to the present time.

A national art display on such a broad scale is not easy to comprehend in one or even in several visits. And Mexican art because of its peculiarities of character is perhaps more than usually difficult for the layman. In its archaic forms, covered by a large section of the display, it is a mysterious and powerful primitive art, linked with the history of various racial cultures and complicated by a pagan religious belief which adds to the problem of appreciation.

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The museum smooths out many of the difficulties by segregating into distinct groups the arts of the different periods and labeling them with helpful information. Much of the finest and most representative work of the country has been obtained for the show, and the exhibition takes a prominent place in the panorama of special attractions which have been provided here for the second season of the World's Fair.

While there are many facets of interest involved the two major branches of Mexican art, those which stand largest, in the American consciousness, at least, are the archaic and pre-Spanish sculpture and pottery, and the modern painting. The sculpture of the pre-Colonial epoch, has long been of interest to students of Mexican culture, as has the pottery of the same period. In 1933 the museum gave an exhibition of Latin-American art, in which Mexico was well represented, which did much to foster appreciation of this primitive art. There is much more to the display this time, however, and one is able to study the different cultures—the Aztec, Maya, Totonac and others—more advantageously than before. The sculptors express power in the effigies of gods and goddesses of the ancient cults. But it is not every visitor who is prepared to deal with the mystery which surrounds them.

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The paintings, on the other hand, present a somewhat simpler story. There appears to be little on display to illustrate this branch of art before the fifteenth century, but there are several rooms full of paintings, both large religious subjects and portraits of the Colonial period, showing how art progressed under the Spanish domination. The seventeenth and eighteenth century oils confirm what is to some extent already known of Mexican painting of this period. There was no strong indigenous expression such as characterized the early sculpture, and Spanish culture is largely responsible for the forms the art adopted at this time.

Followers of Zurbaran, Ribera and Velasquez, who migrated to the western continent, strongly influenced the school, as also did those of Rubens and the Italians, as may be seen in the works of Balthazar de Echave Orio, who migrated to Mexico about 1582 and became the foremost figure among the New Work painters. and Villalpando. The latter is represented by a striking Rubens-esque "Archangel Michael," and one of the finest paintings is Echave Orio's impressive "Agony in the Garden," which suggests Murillo.

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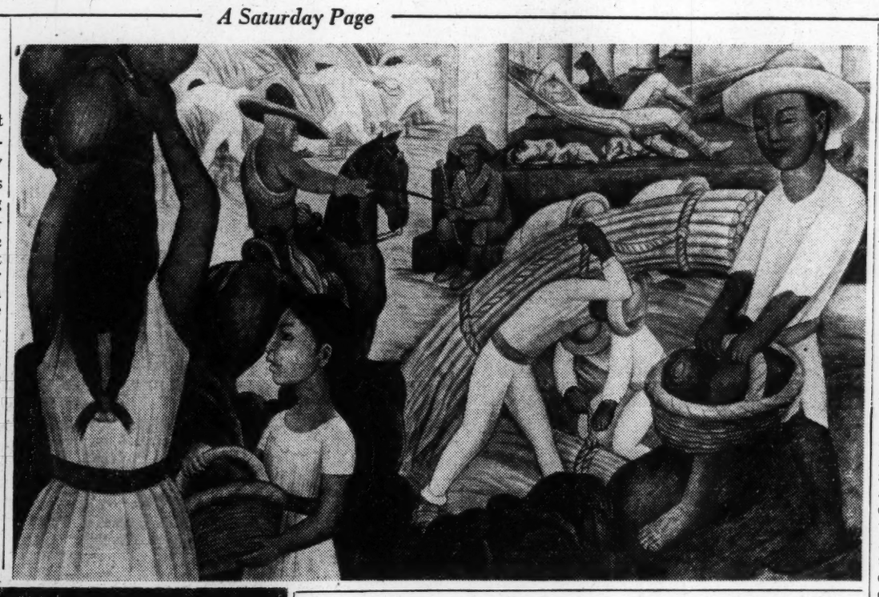
Between the Colonial and the modern paintings there is a gap which needs a word of explanation. In Mexico as elsewhere the full-blown art of the eighteenth century gave way in the following years to dreary imitation of European academic fashions, and the sponsors seem to have felt that little work of this period was worthy of presentation here. Represented as more interesting than the official art of the time, are the humbler folk and popular paintings, of which there are some amusing examples shown

When modern painting takes over, however, the effect is that of a complete reformation of the existing order, brought about by

If one expects a great deal from the new work of Rivera, it the dominating influence of Rivera, Orozco, and Siqueiros. This school, with its roots in the Agrarian Revolution of 1910, and its principal expression in the imposing murals of the 1920's, needs no extended interpretation; for the work is already familiar in this country and widely appreciated.

A special tribute to the founders of this school is the grouping together of the works of Orozco, Rivera, and Siqueiros, in the center of several galleries devoted to contemporary realists and surrealists, who make up a diversified and interesting but not an extremely imposing display. So much of the strength and importance of the modern Mexican school is connected with the frescoes, that in painting in oils the collective effort seems desultory and tentative rather than full of achievement.

If one expects a great deal from the new work of Rivera, it is possible that he will be disappointed, as we were, for the new canvases — a portrait of Dolores del Rio, a large nude "Kneeling Dancer," and one or two other subjects — contain none of the dramatic force and vividness that this artist achieved in his major compositions. There is even a streak of conventionality in the placid contours of the paintings. The striking features of the exhibition are not new works, but three "portable frescoes"—the "Zapata," and "Sugar Cane," and "Liberation of the Peon," which Rivera painted in 1931 for the museum, and which have not been shown for several years. The crafts work, including pottery, ceramics, and woven textiles, in current production, should not be overlooked in the display. They complete the contemporary picture with great charm.



Museum of Modern Art

'Twenty Centuries of Mexican Art' Exhibits

Above, "Sugar Cane" by Diego Rivera lent by Weyhe Gallery, New York; below, "Child with Dove," anonymous, lent by Díaz de León.

A Theater Turning Point

Annals of the New York Stage, by George C. D. Odell. Volume eleven. New York: Columbia University Press. $8.75.

In the course of his monumental history of the New York stage, Professor Odell has reached the period 1879-1882, a time so definitely marked by new trends that he calls his latest volume A Changing Theater. For this period marked the beginning of an expanding touring system, whereby a New York success was sent on the road by means of two or more duplicate companies. Where formerly a house playwright and his employer, the stock company manager, were content to license productions of their plays to stock companies in distant cities that the original company could not visit, the new practice gave to the original producers all the profits of their play properties. The change, too, meant a reduction in the play pirating that was rife at the time, for the pirates became wary of bringing themselves into comparison with the better productions that were sent out by the play's owners from New York, so far as the larger centers were concerned. Towns too small to support a theater, large enough to attract touring plays became the pirates' happy hunting ground, for the next 30 years, until the films finally took possession of the kerosene circuits and the fly-by-night troupes were no more.

Here we learn about the plays that brought about the change, or are reminded of them if our playgoing experiences go back far enough. In this period William Gillette began as actor-dramatist with his farce from the German, "The Professor," and his dramatization of Frances Hodgson Burnett's "Esmerelda," in which Annie Russell started playing leads. There were a dozen cast changes made in Bronson Howard's "The Banker's Daughter," so long was its career. This was one of the first of the modern "emotional dramas." (To save her father from disgrace it looked for a while as though the heroine would have to marry the wrong man.) Mr. Gillette shortly turned out one of these pieces, presented with a new tastefulness, "The Young Mrs. Winthrop," with Henry Miller making his debut as leading man. This was another of the "it was all a misunderstanding" plots that served in that romantic stage period.

In these pages we encounter often the name of Kate Claxton, who was to have a run lasting many years in "The Two Orphans." "Camille" was produced by 10 different stars, including Sarah Bernhardt and Clara Morris, French and American "queens of tragedy." Augustin Daly's famous company was flourishing, with John Drew and Ada Rehan playing the leads, and Otis Skinner doing small parts. Steele MacKaye directed a strong stock company at the Madison Square Theater, where "Hazel Kirke" was staged, before being toured with duplicate companies.

Lotta, Maggie Mitchell, Minnie Palmer, Rose Coghlan, Adelina Patti, Mary Anderson, Adelaide Neilson, these are but a few of the women stars of the day, heading their own companies. Three women of the period are listed among the 10 Hamlets, following the lead of Edwin Booth. Lillian Russell and May Irwin were appearing in the afterpieces in the Tony Pastor variety shows, travestying popular plays of the day. We encounter nine Desdemonas, 15 Topsys (in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"), and eight Rosalinds. "The Lady of Lyons," which rivaled Shakespeare's plays in popularity for a time, had nine productions. Dockstader's Minstrels and Haverley's Minstrels were in their heyday, Henry Ward Beecher was a popular lecturer, David Belasco and James A. Herne were making their New York starts. Gilbert and Sullivan came to America to produce their new operetta, "The Pirates of Penzance," as a means of obtaining the copyright protection that their "Pinafore" had not enjoyed. Even at this time the "Pinafore" rage had not wholly subsided, for 12 different productions are listed.

E. C. S.

Flora Robson Backstage

By John D. Beaufort

New York

"Father wanted me to go on the stage."

Flora Robson makes the remark quite casually, as if it were the most ordinary thing in the world for fathers to encourage theatrical ambitions among their offspring—especially their daughters. Obviously, David Robson is an unusual sort of parent. A marine surveyor, Mr. Robson has always had a great admiration for the arts. And he determined that each of his five daughters and two sons should have an opportunity to enter some field of artistic endeavor.

Apparently, Mr. Robson's sons weren't greatly attracted by his liberality. But one Robson daughter was a violin prodigy. Another sings. A third has become an accomplished hand weaver and spinner. And Flora Robson is on the stage.

Today, known as a movie star on two continents, Miss Robson is engaged in establishing on the American legitimate stage a reputation similar to the one which she now enjoys in England. Since her London début as Queen Margaret in "Will Shakespeare," English theaters have seen her in "Desire Under the Elms," "The Anatomist," "Six Characters in Search of an Author," "For Services Rendered," and other plays. She did a Shakespearean season with Ben Greet, has played numerous classical roles, acted with John Gielgud at Oxford and with Robert Donat at Cambridge.

Whatever glow of parental satisfaction these achievements have produced would not be dimmed if Robson père could watch his daughter thrilling and terrifying audiences nightly at Henry Miller's Theater as Ellen Creed in "Ladies in Retirement."

★ ★ ★

As a housekeeper who murders her employer-benefactress in order to provide sanctuary for two deranged sisters, Miss Robson could understandably be expected to chill the spectator. Considerably more surprising is the fact that she also arouses one's compassion. You cannot help feeling a genuine pity for Ellen Creed when she is finally trapped in her desperate crime.

As I watched Miss Robson's performance I felt that this reaction on the spectator's part was inspired by the quality of human understanding which characterizes her acting. Not long ago I had the opportunity of asking her about it in her dressing room at the theater.

As those who have seen her either on stage or screen know, Miss Robson is tall and dark. Considering that I had seen her chiefly in character roles, I was not surprised to find her younger looking than her portrayals would suggest. Miss Robson talked quickly and directly in a voice which combines gentleness and intensity. There was no need to prod her with questions.

Miss Robson made it quite plain, to begin with, that she never under any circumstances sentimentalizes a character. Ellen Creed she plays straight. There is no compromise, no softening. Then where does the compassion originate? Miss Robson explained it by saying that she always tries to think of the background of a criminal. Not as the monster who must eventually be destroyed or locked up. But perhaps as the small, slum child, undernourished, a burden to its family.

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"I have sometimes noticed the fiercest and most savage attitudes shown by tiny children who already felt that they must fight this world," said Miss Robson. "When such children grow up to be criminals they must, of course, be dealt with by criminal law. But I always try to see back to the childhood which has been warped into a criminal. And when, as an actress, I have to portray criminals, I try to spread understanding, not judgment."

To spread understanding, not judgment—that, one learns, is the foundation of all Miss Robson's acting. It illuminates her remark that she has "always been able to hold an audience with sad things."

"I don't think a sad play should be depressing," she said. "There should be an uplift about tragedy. I find a certain release in parts which require me to cry. But perhaps that is because I am a person who doesn't cry very often."

Though important, these experiences and these feelings about acting are intangibles. They contribute to the player's background, but they do not necessarily make acting. They must be given point and meaning, they must be formed by the mold of technique. Many players will not discuss this side of their art. Many cannot. Even one who talks as easily as Miss Robson could scarcely encompass such a complex business, the result of years of training and development, within an hour's interview.

If she could not cover the entire subject of technique, Miss Robson did provide an illuminating gleam.

"A knowledge of music is terribly important to the actor," she said, adding that as part of her own training she had learned to dance, sing, and to play the piano. "A play always seems to me like a symphony." As in symphonic structure, so in a play, Miss Robson feels that the melody, background harmony, theme, tempo, and especially the contrasting of tempi are extremely important.

Miss Robson would like to do Lady Macbeth after she is finished with "Ladies in Retirement" but that will not be for some time, probably. There has been talk of a production, however.

"I played Lady Macbeth with Charles Laughton in England, you know," she said. "But I didn't think I was good then. Everyone fails in the part at first. Now I would like to try it again."

Seasonal Epilogue

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Although New York has developed a definite summer season of music, recitals have played next to no part in its proceedings. Consequently Marian Anderson's recital in Carnegie Hall on the evening of May 26 can be regarded as the last event of the winter season (to give "winter" a prologue and an epilogue of many weeks). And it was also the last concert on the Carnegie Hall schedule till autumn. It drew the very large audience that always gathers to hear the eminent contralto.

The occasion afforded a favorable opportunity to observe the present status of Miss Anderson's singing, though the listener must always bear in mind an element of unpredictable changeableness in this artist's work. Any one who has heard her often must have noticed how admirably she may deliver a song one day and be disappointing another. And it has rarely been the privilege of this listener to hear one of her recitals when the same high artistic level was maintained throughout.

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The other night she was by no means in her best vocal estate. The first group on her program—Donaudy's "O del mio amato ben," Veracini's "Pastoral," and Bizet's "Angus Dei"—was marred by vagaries of production and tendency to sing flat. Still, the "Pastoral" was done with engaging lightness and a sort of arch melancholy. A group of Lieder, half Schubert, half Brahms, followed, to which the singer added Schubert's "Ave Maria."

"Die Forelle" had an appropriate humor, which made up in part for peculiarities of pace. On the other hand, the deliberation and declamatory utterance of "Von ewiger Liebe" and especially "Immer leiser wird mein Schlummer" robbed those Lieder of their character, and the monotony in the "Ave Maria" (which Miss Anderson has been known to do much better) was damaging.

In view of the above, one might have expected declamatory weight and bigness of manner in the single operatic number of the evening, "O mio Fernando" from "La Favorita," but there the singer rushed the tempi and compressed the declamatory passages. In parts of this scene, though, the best tones, as tones, were to be heard.

Songs by Finnish composers, Kosti Vehanen (as always Miss Anderson's accompanist), Melartin, and Sibelius, followed without disturbing the tranquillity that had settled on the hall, and then, in conclusion, came the spirituals With them, in spite of vocal limitations that had become increasingly apparent, Miss Anderson entered a domain in which she is always eloquent, and so the spirituals provided what was most memorable in this seasonal valedictory.

An organization that bears the name of Gotham Opera Company, appearing in the Barbizon-Plaza auditorium, gave another of its entertainments on the evening of May 22, turning its attention this time to Cimarosa's opera buffa "Il matrimonio segreto."

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This modest group (employing, rather paradoxically, a piano instead of an orchestra and a harpsichordized piano to accompany recitatives!) has come in for less attention that it deserves owing to the multiplicity of local occurrences in music. However, no organization should be overlooked that has presented (even lacking an orchestra) within a relatively brief space not only "Il matrimonio segreto," but also Rossini's "La cambiale di matrimonio," Donizetti's "Il campanello di notte," Massenet's "Le Portrait de Manon and Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue."

Wishful thinkers have long spoken of the need of an opera comique in New York. Perhaps it will yet grow up from some such unpretentious beginning as this. Certainly the prospect would seem the more hopeful when we recall the unfortunate attempt made by the Metropolitan to present "Il matrimonio segreto" in English three seasons ago.

Meanwhile, Fortune Gallo's San Carlo Opera Company is filling the vast Center theater again with two series of supplementary performances—four in each series. The only addition so far to earlier productions has been "The Barber of Seville," done as clowned farce in the established Italian manner of today, but offering the compensation of not a little singing that transcends the mistaken dramatic conception.

San Francisco Art Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

In the trend toward closer Pan-American cultural relations this city has lately enjoyed exhibits by two artists of Colombia. Paintings, drawings and several compactly real and impressive sculptures by Luis Alberto Acuña were at the San Francisco Museum of Art. The California Palace of the Legion of Honor introduced oils by José Ramis.

Mr. Acuña's pictured figures were influenced by primitive Indian sculpture, sometimes with a squat intensity, sometimes on a monumental scale. He was inspired often with a grim enigmatic fantasy. His textures were vivid though earthy. In several personal portraits he took on a more resilient color. His dynamic fibrous style found expression in landscapes and straightforward still-life.

Towns, landscapes and costumed natives of Mexico, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia were Mr. Ramis' picturesque theme. He is a self-taught painter, but with an orderly, interesting sense of form and freshness of color. Despite a static limitation in his style, he contrived often to create a simple human sympathy.

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Solo exhibits have predominated on San Francisco's recent art calendar. To continue the San Francisco Museum list, water colors by Charles Surendorf were an attractively lush and florid recording of his late visit to the South Seas. . . . Clever, but too bitter, were satiric drawings by George Grosz. . . . David Park's surrealistic and semi-abstractionist handling of figures resembled a mode of Picasso. Mr. Park has authority in his development of design, color harmonies, and moods.

Surrealism of a different sort was lyrical and decorative in the oil fantasies of Yves Tanguy of Paris. Amid perspectives, delicately farspread, he places assorted small enigmatic forms. His art appeals primarily by its charming surface. . . . Abstract paintings—by Charles Shaw, George Morris, Albert Gallatin, and Susie Frelinghuysen—maintained an exceptional average in the clear and varied interest of their patterns. . . . French influences—fundamentally Cézanne—guided the paintings of Una McCann and Jack Wilkinson. Both these young artists have accomplished much; they promise more.

A lively searching temperament was striking in the fluid and sensitive water colors of Farwell Taylor. . . . Mexico was a frequent theme of brightly excellent and distinctive washes by Fay Morgan Taylor. . . . Etchings and drawings by John Stoll were wrought with versatile skill. Whistler of the early period has influenced Mr. Stoll's San Francisco landscapes; Whistler of the late period has influenced his atmospheric impressions of Spanish-Moresque architecture. Although Mr. Stoll generally enjoys the dashing extravert drama of boats and water, one or two of his water subjects took pause for a more contemplative mood.

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On the De Young Museum schedule have been textiles of India and South Asia, Japanese prints, an instructive analysis of the problems and potentialities of housing, and excellent photographs by Max Heinegg, Gordon Kimball, and James Lloyd. . . . A choice assortment of Paris prints (Courvoisier Gallery) represented such artists are Pascin, Maillol, Matisse, Picasso, Derain, Laurencin, Chirico, Dufy, Segonzac, Utrillo, Vlaminck and so on. . . . Lithographs, of people and of San Francisco streets and houses, were shown at Paul Elder's by Marjorie Fakin.

Accomplished oils by Louis Kronberg (Gump Gallery) followed Degas in their concern for ballet subjects, but a degree of Mr. Kronberg's qualities was maturely his own. He also showed still-life and European landscapes

Admirable water colors, unmannered but full of character, were jointly shown by W. R. Cameron and Nat Levy at the Vera Jones Bright Gallery. Mr. Levy's handling of outdoor subjects and occasional satire was robust and free; Mr. Cameron's outdoor themes tended toward a more sedate lyricism. . . . At the Shell Building Window Gallery, William Steig showed examples of his delightful cartoons and a group of wood sculptures in which his mood, influenced by primitive simplicity, was unexpectedly deep and sober.

Further record of Charles Surendorf's South Seas visit was contained in a versatile, well-wrought, and picturesque collection of his linoleum cuts and woodcuts at the Vera Jones Bright Gallery. . . . This Albatross Gallery showed lithographs by Theodore Polos, George Gaethke, Ray Bertrand, and Clay Spohn, and followed these with Dong Kingman's water colors. . . . The Schaeffer School of Design featured weavings by Henning Rees.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Have You Ever Wondered—How Little Movie Stars Manage To Go to School?

Indeed, This Is a Major Problem on Every Movie Lot. And Even When Solved It Is Something Else Again To Win Their Interest From the Thrills of Movie Acting

By Kay Campbell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Educating youngsters is a major problem on any movie lot. The factors involved in this are: Work in films, study, the problem of combining these in such a manner as to produce good results in each; and the cost of such schooling.

Because the California laws provide that every child under eighteen shall have four hours of schooling per day, with not less than 20 minutes of study at any one time, and that such must be completed by four p. m.; and because these hours must be incorporated into the eight hour work-day, the cost to the studios for tutors and rearranged schedules amounts to thousands of dollars each year.

Many Children Employed

The average person probably fails to realize the great number of children employed in the studios. They notice only Deanna Durbin, Jane Withers, Shirley Temple and other younger stars. Actually, nearly every script has written into it a child's role. It may be a minor part by the time it reaches your theatre. But chances are the child has worked several weeks at the studio and remained "on call" for several more before shooting was finished on the production. That means that the schedule on this picture has had to be so arranged as to allow the youngster four hours a day for education on company time, and the penalties for erring in this matter are so heavy on director, teacher, and picture company alike that no one dares to violate the ruling. It often means that new sets must be constructed so that additional sequences in which the child does not appear may be shot while the cast is waiting for the youngster to finish his or her school work.

Every studio has a school room in which the head teacher presides. But, in addition to this there are school rooms set up on every sound stage where children are acting. Usually extra teachers are hired for these.

But, of even more importance than the cost to the studios of educating children is the problem of interesting the latter in school work, attracting them from the fascinating aspects of their dramatic work to such prosaic subjects as arithmetic and Latin.

Keep Up With Public Schools

It's hard work being a child actor. Learning lines and acting them out to suit a director, and then turning one's attention to learning French verbs and how to conjugate them. To top it all, every teacher is on her mettle to see to it that her pupils can make a showing when they return to public school. Statistics show that not only do these youngsters make good grades in the studio classroom, but when they return to their own schools, 90 per cent of them are ahead of the classes they left. Any number of them are "jumped" a grade, or placed in the "genius group."

The average child, according to education authorities, has some subjects in which he excels, others he dislikes and may be very poor at. Film children are no exception, but on the whole they seem to show more uniformity in all-subject mastery than the average child.

When asked how she accounted for this, Miss Gladys Hoene, head teacher at Universal Studios, explained it on the basis of catching the child's interest. This was done primarily, she added through the project method and Honor Roll posted on the blackboard in front of the classroom, and correlating the subjects to current events. In order to get on the Honor Roll, a student must have three "A's" or more in major subjects.

Little Billy Lenhart, aged 8, for example, didn't like arithmetic until it was presented to him in terms of distance between work and home, of steps between the classroom and stage, or of time between "takes." ("Takes" is the expression used on sound stages for the shooting of a scene.) Lois Schoonover, aged 10, little Gloria Jean's sister and stand-in, found only mechanical things of interest until she visited a set where a picture was being made which was laid in France. From that time on, Miss Hoene was able to interest her in French customs, language, history, and geographical surroundings.

In every course of study, Miss Hoene tries to insert as many things as possible which pertain to the surroundings. When Deanna Durbin was working in "First Love," she and the other adolescents in the cast were given a course in social usages and customs, taught how to make proper introductions, etc., since the background of the picture was that of "smart society."

These children are primarily interested in picture-making. They know immediately all about every picture being made on the lot. As soon as a picture is scheduled, Miss Hoene is given a copy of the script and, from the background of the things she knows the youngsters will see and hear, draws devices with which to snare the students' interests.

Projects Useful

A western picture suggests California history, which she introduces as a project to their curriculum-inspired courses. For example, within the study of American history a project on the expansion of the West may be introduced. Naturally, a child who has seen a great western epic unfold will be interested in and little troubled by additional reading in that phase of American history. This, in short, is the method by which Miss Hoene manages to interest all students in all subjects. By correlating them to their surroundings.

Helen Parrish, who is 16, is in the eleventh grade and making all honor grades despite the fact that when she started work at Universal studios, she thoroughly disliked French. Miss Hoene, however, found that she was extremely interested in art, and by introducing a course in French art was able to help Helen hurdle that difficulty.

Through her interest in the Hawaiian background of her new picture, "It's a Date," Deanna Durbin became interested in geographical problems of the Pacific and in Oriental history.

"It's all so easy," confides Miss Hoene. "If you can just find out what interests a child, that interest may be applied to any subject with a consequent improvement in learning."

Bert Anderson, Universal Pictures Co

Making school work as interesting as the fascinating business of acting in the movies—here is a challenge that most teachers do not have to meet. But the schools on the movie lots seem to be doing it, judging from the fact that many of the child actors not only keep up with the public schools but often go on ahead of their friends who do not have to combine school and movie work. The secret, say their teachers—and it is no secret to good teachers anywhere—is to ally their special interests with the class work that must be done. Thus, American history is enriched by special projects in the historical background of some film they may be working in. Here, left to right, are Gloria Jean, Gladys Hoene (teacher), Lois Schoonover (Gloria's sister and stand-in), and Kenneth Lenhart, with a model of a California mission and a scrapbook of material about early California history done by Gloria Jean. Have you ever wondered about movie children and their schooling?

The Camp Letterbox

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rhode Island

Dear Editor:

I believe the working and playing together at summer camp, the opportunity to meet children from other parts of the country, and the splendid leadership of camp counselors constitute a worth-while experience which bears fruit all through the years, and, in addition, is a background which is helpful to a child who, in later years, leaves home for school or college.

I wonder if all parents realize that most camps will take a child for half a season, if desired, and that the camp leaders are happy to correspond with the parents in order to help find the right camp for each child. We have found it wisdom for the child going to camp for the first time for half a season to go for the early weeks of the summer when all the other children are making the same adjustments to the new environment.

I have been a camper myself; our eleven-year-old daughter has spent parts of three summers at camp, and this year our seven-year-old son is going to camp for the first time. I am glad to express my enthusiasm for summer camps and my conviction that a child cannot have a more wholesome, constructive, happy experience than at a well-managed camp.

(Mrs.) D. F. D.

Have you a helpful letter for the Camp Letterbox?—Education Editor.

As Individuals, Not a Pair

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Dear Sir:

I hope the solution of this problem may prove helpful to other readers. Robert, seven, and Jamie, four and a half, were in the habit of going to bed at the same hour, since Jamie still napped in the afternoons. We had some difficulty in quieting them down, as they share the same room, and far into the night there would be laughter and small voices raised in song. Robert, too, showed a tendency to tease his younger brother, which was disturbing.

We decided that we were being fair to neither of them, and worked out this plan. Jamie was to go to bed at seven-thirty, Robert at eight—in another room. The first night Jamie protested, never having been alone at night before, but was calmed with the promise that he would wake and find Robert in his bed nearby, as usual. Robert was put into his parents' bed, and transferred later.

It has worked like a charm. Jamie is asleep in ten or fifteen minutes, now, Robert likewise. But there is a bigger change, something we had not anticipated, and that is Robert's reaction to the half hour of grace. Because his younger brother is tucked into bed, Robert feels and behaves like an adult—reasonable, willing, responsible. This attitude is reflected throughout the day; the teasing has lessened perceptibly. Robert now enjoys bathing himself and getting ready for bed independently; he is an individual, now, and as such, dependable and reliable. I'm glad that we awoke to this realization; it is easier on all of us!

(Mrs.) D. O. S.

A Saturday column

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

After School

Late afternoons when we scuffled home from school,
shied twigs at maples, kicked the fieldstone walls,
loving the grass in the twisty road, and laughing
at wobbly calves, and shouting at hoarse crow-calls,

we'd hear old John Song off in his cornfield maybe,
or chopping wood, or watching two colts run.
Whatever he was doing, he'd be singing,
his big voice talking to the rain or sun.

Down the old narrow cart-road after school,
where red leaves fell or apple petals curled,
we told each other what we'd give to have
a voice like John Song's singing to the world!

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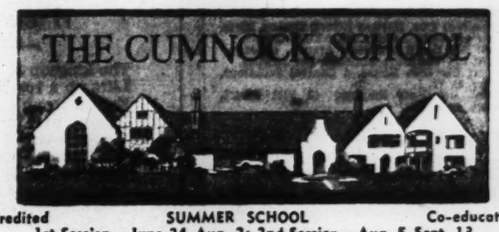

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The Home Forum

History of a Czech Tablecloth

IT IS ALMOST a year since Renate, obscured by a dark béret and a monstrous worsted overcoat, first curtsied to us. Under her arm she carried all her worldly possessions, wrapped in a sheet of newspaper. We discovered under the béret a mass of dark curling hair, and under the double-breasted overcoat a sturdy figure in a pleated navy frock with a fine white collar pointed in red. And in the parcel we found a dainty pale pink nightdress, and a large cloth of heavy unbleached linen complete with skeins of silk for embroidery.

Renate stayed with us for three months, and in that time she progressed from almost no knowledge of English to reading "Alice in Wonderland" and asking questions for thirteen hours a day. Swimming in the open sea for the first time, she found even there enough breath to ask: "Who put all zis salt in ze sea and vy did he put so much?" In three months, also, she developed from a lonely refugee waif to the most popular young woman in the neighborhood. Each summer evening at six o'clock there would come a knock on the front door and a troop of children would pipe: "Please, Mrs. Hay, may Ray come out to play?" Each summer evening at six o'clock, Renate went. The linen tablecloth lay neglected.

* * *

For a year, she had had no home life. Berlin, Breslau, Prague, a mysterious "pensionade" (about which we understood little, save that there Renate had eaten potatoes "in zeir coats") and finally a London boarding-house where they "haf not much childrens." She was ten years old, forgetful, irresponsible, irrepressible, and resilient. The troubles she had known, even the breaking up of their own comfortable home and the sufferings which had overtaken her father's friends, had left no apparent mark upon her. Yet there was a legacy of restlessness, an even slighter degree of application and concentration than is usual in a child of her age. It distressed her mother. There had been no continuity, no discipline for months, only upheaval, change, and that most subtly undermining influence, uncertainty. It was little wonder that Renate's attention could only be gripped by fancy cookery, teasing the kitten, or bouncing the ball against the side of the house. The linen tablecloth, which a thoughtful mother (who had twice already been a refugee herself) had bought in Prague for the child who might have long idle hours, lay untouched.

* * *

It was just as well, perhaps, for so far Renate had developed little interest in stitchcraft and, when she sewed, it was with the proverbial hot needle and burnt thread. The silk knotted, the needle broke and she pricked her finger. Rather than creative handwork, she craved companionship and laughter and the intricate games which children devise and organize amongst themselves. These she had while she stayed with us. For three months, she sang and skipped, and she ate like two grown men. After two days of silent, constrained fears, she settled down with swift adaptability into the ways of English home life.

In July, her father and mother came for her. They had succeeded in obtaining their passages for America. As we went around the house, looking for things which might have been forgotten, she sobbed bitterly, upsetting us all and reducing her mother to tears. Her father, however, an impassioned Czech, spoke seriously to her, trying hard to find English words to express his thoughts. It was the first time we had seen him neglect to look up each word in the dictionary as he went along.

"You must not cry, Renate. You haf no home. Always you come and always you go. But you are a citizen of ze vorld. Zat is much better."

The grown-up, philosophical words stayed her tears as none of our pretty consolations would have done, and steadily she gathered up her possessions. These were now numerous and included cards, advertisement coupons, and several farewell gifts from the neighbors. She did not want to take the tablecloth, however. Swiftly she told her mother about the bazaar for which she had seen me working. Her mother was delighted.

"You vill haf zis zen for your buzzer? Zat is goot."

* * *

It is almost a year since we first saw the tablecloth. There was much work in it, but at last it is ready for the bazaar which takes place on the anniversary of Renate's arrival. As Renate herself, with her stocky figure and vivid coloring, made her English playmates appear frail and delicate; so will the tablecloth, worked in thick corded silk in a bold Czech design, go a little strangely with the neat herbaceous borders and pastel shades of our English embroidery. Nevertheless, it is a valuable asset. I shall be sorry to part with it now. All the year, it has kept the image of Renate before my eyes. The heavy brown strands have reminded me of the hair I had to learn to brush and plait. The bright blue silk is the color of her eyes and the deep pink is just the dark flush of her cheeks when, at eight o'clock, she ran in from her play for supper. Although she did but little work on it, it is Renate's tablecloth still and it bears her mark. I wonder if the purchaser will notice a tiny spot of blood pricked from the finger of a little Czech refugee?

HOPE HAY

Mirage

The sun declined, the long level shafts of
gold light
set fire to a bank of tradewind clouds;
and, standing here on this palm-fringed
spit of sand,
suddenly I thought of the hills, the great
snow-covered slopes
of an earlier time and another latitude;
the light shifted, sunk, deepened from copper to mauve,
the way it would on the mountains,
with violet shadows in the ravines;
the sea-wind in the wild palms
could have been a wind washing in pine
boughs,
for the memory of mountains was strong—

High, towering, suspended on a plateau of
mist;
almost, I could feel the cool breath from the
snowy gorges—

The light failed, the clouds dissolved
leaving only the clear strained pellucid blue
of evening,
only the tremulous evening star
and the lighthouse flashing at Sand Key;
and the wind in the palms was only that,
the semblance of mountains gone
and the memory of them faded with the
fading light.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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The Golden Fern

I TURNED up the path to the left, and after a minute's walk found myself by the house for semi-tropical ferns. On opening the door and entering the moist, warm atmosphere, I thought that perhaps there could be found no place in the world more fragrant, more green, and more peaceful. There were no other visitors in the great house at all—only a gardener with a watering-can, in the far corner. The crowd is never attracted by the ferns. The crowd likes the bright gaudy thing. . . .

Then, my shoe-lace came undone. If it hadn't come undone, it is possible that these words would not have been written. For I was standing just opposite a *Gymnogramme sulphurea*, and as I stood to tie the lace, I happened to glance upwards. And the underside of this fern was thickly coated with gold, pure gold, that glistened in the sunlight.

Perhaps it may sound silly to say that it was the loveliest thing that has ever come my way, since I have seen life through the eyes of a gardener. There are so many things you might say that about—your first bunch of the rose called Night (with petals of black velvet on which blood has been spilt)—your first mass of Russell lupins in the sunlight, as gay as a carnival—the first time you walk through an orchard of lemon trees, under a Southern moon. Oh! . . . one might go on for ever like that! But no other single plant nor flower, no orchid certainly, nor even any spray of pear-blossom or plume of lilac, has made me stand in greater wonder before the genius of Nature than this golden fern.

I knelt down before it. The closer I came, the more lovely did the fern appear. There were no half-measures about the gold-dust with which it was so richly coated. It wasn't just a yellow powder. It bore no sort of resemblance to the ochre make-up with which the lily is adorned. Nor was the gold dusted merely here and there — it covered every curve and every crevice of every frond.

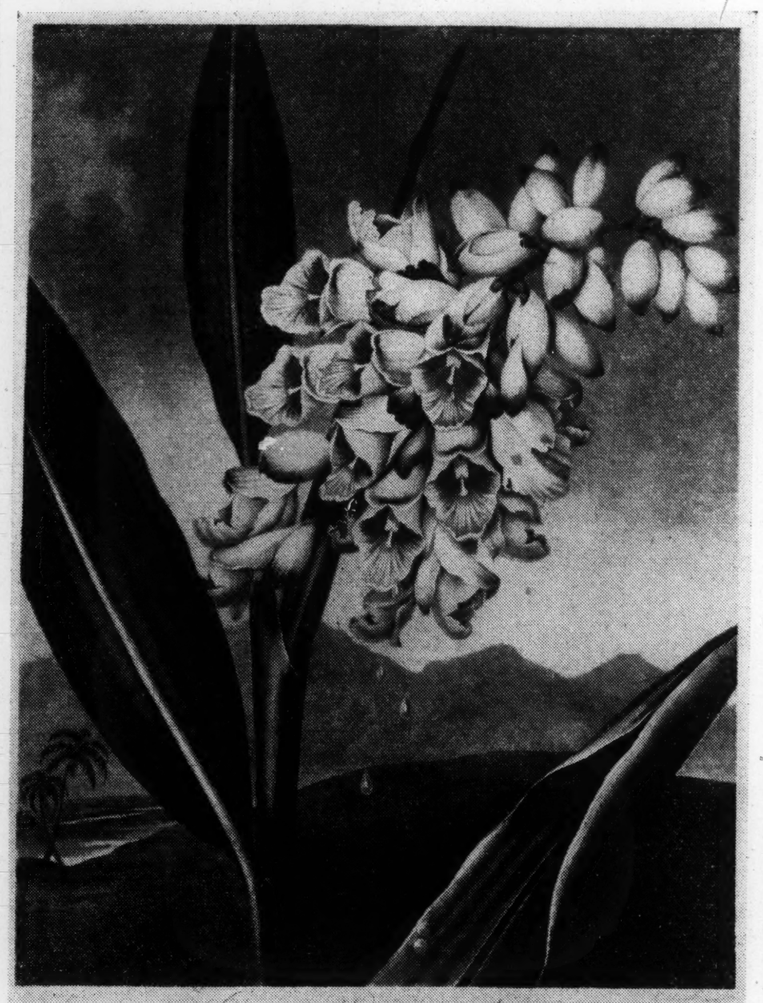
The tiny shoots that were springing from the base were, if possible, even brighter. Since their leaves had not yet opened, and there was no green about them, they looked like delicate golden ornaments, daintily disposed round the parent plant.

It was a masterpiece before which Benvenuto Cellini would have stood abashed.—From "Green Grows the City," by BEVERLEY NICHOLS. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Walk Proudly

The kingcup at the meadow's edge
Lifts up a reassuring face;
Each blossom on the hawthorn hedge
Reclaims an undisputed place.
The field-lark with his silver chime,
The blackbird with his reedy call—
Oblivious of recorded time,
Measure the season's interval.
These acres are your own by right
Of ancient heritage and birth:
Step forth into the morning light,
Walk proudly on the good green earth!

ISABEL HARRISS BARR



By Courtesy of The Old Print Shop, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE NODDING RENEALMIA": *A Plate From "The Temple of Flora"*

"THE NODDING RENEALMIA" is one of about thirty color plates published in London by Dr. Robert John Thornton between 1798 and 1807. It was an ambitious undertaking and so costly that it was not completed in accordance with Dr. Thornton's plan. He had hoped to publish a folio of seventy plates which would be exceptional for the fact that the flowers were to be portrayed life size and shown in a typical environment. Dr. Thornton engaged several artists to make the plates for "The Temple of Flora." The large folio, though it remained unfinished, exerted a considerable influence on botanical drawings of the time.

D. A.

Naprostá víra

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

NUTNOST VÍRY v Boha, víry naprosté a nekolísající, jest jednou z nejdůležitějších lekcí, jež můžeme vyvoditi z učení a skutků Krista Ježíše. Jak často byla jeho uzdravující slova postavena na víře člověka v nouzi! O setníku, který přišel k Ježíši, aby uzdravil jeho služebníka, Mistr prohlásil (Matouš 8:10): "Amen, pravím vám, ani v Izraeli tak veliké víry jsem nenalezl." A služebník byl uzdraven. Když se učedlníci po svém neúspěchu při léčení náměsíčného chlapce tázali, proč jej nemohli uzdraviti, Ježíš odpověděl (Matouš 17:20): "Pro nevěru svou. Amen zajisté pravím vám: Budete-li míti víru jako zrno hořčičné, díte hoře této: Přejdi odsud tam, i přejde, a nebudeť vám nic nemožného." V celém Písmě je stále a stále zdůrazňována potřeba víry v Boha, a je vždy postavena jako základní nutnost při používání biblické pravdy k řešení lidských problémů.

Víra ve svém hlubším významu, to jest víra v Boha, jest mocná v té míře, v jaké je založena na porozumění Bohu—na rozhodné znalosti Boha, Jeho Krista a člověka v Jeho obraze a podobě. Víra takto založená stává se mocným činitelem při uzdravování nemoci a hříchu, při překonávání všech hmotných omezení, procesem, který vede k získání a užívání svobody, která patří dětem Božím. Leč víra bez porozumění může činiti jen málo k osvobození lidstva z poroby, již samo na sebe uvalilo. Jest to tento druh víry, na který se vztahuje Jakubovo prohlášení (Jakub 2:20): "Víra bez skutků jest mrtvá."

Není pochyby, že neuchylující se víra v Boha, projevovaná dávnými patriarchy, byla důležitým činitelem při jejich velkých výsledcích při vyvádění dětí Izraele z poroby a temnoty do svobody. Abraham, Mojžíš, Izaiáš, Jeremiáš a jiní měli pevnou víru v Boha, přesvědčení, že je po ruce a slyší jejich prosby o pomoc a bezprostředně zodpovídá jejich modlitby. Pro ně byl Bůh živoucí přítomností. Byl to blázen, jemuž žalmista připisoval výrok: "Není Boha."

Ježto jakost a síla člověkovy víry závisí na jeho porozumění Bohu, můžeme klidně prohlašovati, že znalost Boha je základnou naprosté víry. Dále ještě, že se víra takto založená stává důležitým činitelem při uzdravující službě, jak bylo projevováno a znázorňováno Kristem Ježíšem, je základním učením Křesťanské Vědy.

Hledíme-li na velkou důležitost víry při získávání spásy, naskytá se nám nezbytná otázka: Jak můžeme získati tuto víru, jež hory přenáší, víru založenou na porozumění? Na str. 286 knihy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu) píše Mary Baker Eddy: "Hledati Pravdu prostřednictvím věření v nějakou lidskou nauku neznamená porozuměti nekonečnu;" a ke konci odstavce píše: "Porozuměti Pravdě dává naprostou víru v Pravdu, a duchovní porozumění jest lepší, než všechny zápalné oběti." Víru tedy nelze získati studiem neb sledováním lidských nauk. Jest to znalost Boha a Jeho vesmíru, jež nabádá k víře a posiluje ji.

Hledáme-li vážně porozumění Bohu, získáme je, a tím budeme míti víru, která přenáší hory mylných věření. Nechť se však nikdo nedopustí chyby, znalost Boha jest jediná bezpečná základna. Bez tohoto porozumění jest víra bez pevného základu a může býti snadno a rychle odsunuta svědectvím hmotných smyslů. Omyl, jenž tvrdí, že život ve svých rozmanitých stadiích existuje ve hmotě, se stále snaží oslabiti víru, neboť zlo a duchovní vědění se nikdy nesrovnávají.

Písmo prohlašuje, že "modlitba víry uzdraví nemocného" (Jakub 5:15). Není pochyby, že apoštol míní víru založenou na porozumění, neboť dokud modlitba víry není založena na znalosti Boha, to jest, je-li pouze slepou vírou, postup uzdravení nebude ničím jiným, než působením jednoho lidského věření ničícího druhé. To není Křesťansko-vědecké uzdravování. Vědecké uzdravování vykonáme jen když známe a používáme metody, jimž učí Křesťanská Věda.

Pavel si byl plně vědom důležitosti porozumění Bohu. Vyjadřuje svou naději, psal Kolosenským, aby "chodili hodně Pánu ke vší jeho líbeznosti, v každém skutku dobrém, ovoce vydávajíce a rostouce v známosti Boží" (ke Kol. 1:10). Z prvních křesťanů nevěděl nikdo lépe než apoštol cenu znalosti Boha a že víra, založená na onom porozumění, jest naprostá a trvalá.

Mrs. Eddy činí velmi jasným, že pouhé věření není bezpečným základem. Píše o tom na stránce 280. knihy Science and Health: "Konečné věření nemůže nikdy v žádném směru činiti po právu Pravdě." A později: "Takové věření nemůže ani chápati, ani uctívati nekonečno." Věřiti, že Bůh jest, a že je po ruce, je lepší než nevěření. Získati však jisté porozumění Jemu, vyžaduje vážného snažení, časté a porozumné modlitby.

Kristus Ježíš podal pravý příklad. Jak často se vzdálil, aby obcoval s Otcem! Věděl lépe, než jiní lidé, že utkati se se svědectvím smyslů, s nimiž se lidstvo stále setkává, a překaziti je, vyžaduje obcování s Bohem. Jeho porozumění Otci a to, že si byl vědom potřeby vážné a časté modlitby, ustavilo v Nazaretském víru, založenou na skutečném vědění, které ho provedlo nejobtížnějšími zkušenostmi a přivedlo jej vítězného z hrobu. To vskutku jest víra, která nezná porážky, neboť je založena na skále, Boží veškerosti a vždy-přítomnosti.

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, pište na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Full Faith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE NECESSITY OF FAITH in God, a faith full and unwavering, is one of the most important lessons to be derived from the teachings and works of Christ Jesus. How often were his healing words posited upon the faith of the one in need! Of the centurion who came to Jesus to heal his servant, the Master declared (Matthew 8:10), "Verily I say unto you, I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel." And the servant was healed. When the disciples, having failed to heal the lunatic lad, inquired why they could not heal him, Jesus replied (Matthew 17:20), "Because of your unbelief: for verily I say unto you, If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, Remove hence to yonder place; and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible unto you." Again and again throughout the Scriptures is the need for faith in God emphasized, ever posited as a fundamental necessity in the application of Scriptural truth to the solution of human problems.

Faith in its deeper meaning, that is, faith in God, is potent in proportion as it is based upon understanding God—upon definite knowledge of God, of His Christ, and of man in His image and likeness. Faith thus founded becomes a strong factor in healing sickness and sin, in overcoming all material restrictions, the process which leads to the gaining and enjoyment of the freedom which belongs to the children of God. Faith, however, without understanding, can do but little in freeing humanity from its self-imposed bondage. It was this type of faith to which James referred when he declared (James 2:20) that "faith without works is dead."

It is beyond question that the unswerving faith in God manifested by the ancient worthies was an important factor in their great accomplishments in bringing the children of Israel out of bondage and darkness into freedom. Abraham, Moses, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and others were possessed of a firm faith in God, a conviction that He was at hand, hearing their pleas for help and directly answering their prayers. To them God was a living presence. It was the fool to whom the Psalmist attributed the statement, "There is no God."

Since the quality and potency of one's faith depend upon one's understanding of God, it may well be asserted that knowledge of God is the basis of a full faith. Furthermore, that the faith thus founded becomes an important factor in the healing ministry, as set forth and exemplified by Christ Jesus, is a fundamental teaching of Christian Science.

In view of the great importance of faith in gaining salvation the vital question confronting us is, How may we lay hold of this faith that moves mountains, the faith based upon understanding? On page 286 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "To seek Truth through belief in a human doctrine is not to understand the infinite;" and toward the close of the paragraph she writes, "The understanding of Truth gives full faith in Truth, and spiritual understanding is better than all burnt offerings." Faith, then, is not to be gained through the study or pursuit of human doctrines. It is the knowledge of God and of His universe that incites and strengthens faith.

If one earnestly seeks an understanding of God, he will gain it and thereby possess the faith that moves mountains of erroneous beliefs. Let there be no mistake, however, knowledge of God is the one sure foundation. Without that understanding, faith is without a stable basis and may be easily and quickly superseded by the evidences of the physical senses. Error, claiming that life in its manifold phases exists in matter, is continuously striving to weaken faith, for evil and spiritual knowledge are ever at odds.

The Scriptures declare that "the prayer of faith shall save the sick" (James 5:15). No doubt, the apostle means faith based upon understanding, for unless the prayer of faith is based upon knowledge of God, that is, if it be but a blind faith, the process of healing will become nought but the activity of one human belief destroying another. This is not Christianly scientific healing. Scientific healing is brought about only as the methods taught in Christian Science are known and applied.

Paul was thoroughly aware of the importance of understanding God. To the Colossians he wrote expressing his hope that they "might walk worthy of the Lord unto all pleasing, being fruitful in every good work, and increasing in the knowledge of God" (Colossians 1:10). Of the early Christians none knew better than the apostle the value of knowledge of God, and that faith, based upon that understanding, is full and permanent.

Mrs. Eddy makes it very clear that mere belief is not a sure foundation. Accordingly, she writes on page 280 of Science and Health, "Finite belief can never do justice to Truth in any direction." And later, "Such belief can neither apprehend nor worship the infinite." To believe that God is, and that He is at hand, is better than unbelief. But to gain an assured understanding of Him requires earnest seeking, frequent and intelligent prayer.

Christ Jesus set the true example. How frequently he withdrew to commune with the Father! He knew, above all other men, that to meet and thwart the sense testimony, with which humanity is so constantly confronted, communion with God is necessary. His understanding of the Father, and awareness of the need for earnest and frequent prayer, established in the Nazarene that faith based upon actual knowledge which took him through the most trying of experiences and brought him, triumphant, from the tomb. This indeed is the faith that knows no defeat, for it is founded upon the rock, God's allness and ever-presence.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST *The Mother Church*
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston.
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
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"Ancient and Modern Necromancy, Alias Mesmerism and Hypnotism, Denounced"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

Fog in My Face

And are there daisies down your fields
and heather on your hills
and is the buttercup in bloom
along your rocky rills?
When mist like this blows up, I seem
to see all Scotland, as a dream.

ROBERTA SEIFERTH

Mr. Arliss in the Studio

IN THE STUDIO you may not learn how to act or to make up, or to cook, or to be a good wife and mother, but you inevitably learn patience. If you are an extra, you come to work at 7:30 a. m. and make your first appearance on the screen at 7:30 p. m.—perhaps. If you are a bit-actor you are elaborately made-up soon after sunrise and you sit about until, having earned a night's repose by attempting nothing and doing nothing, you take off your make-up and go home and come back again at sunrise the next day. If you are the star, you are dressed at 9:30 a. m. as usual; but if the director is not ready for you, you are allowed to stay in your dressing room until you are called. . . .

And finally you are called and you go on the set and everything is ready for you; the main lighting effects have all been rehearsed with your stand-in. You run through for lines and to make sure of the lights. And then comes your first test of patience; the camera-man didn't know that you were going to look up in that scene; so "If you don't mind doing that again, Mr. Arliss—that—where you look up," and then there are directions and corrections, and directions again to invisible men in the upper ether to kill Number Five, and to bring up Number Eight, and to kill the baby—all because I looked up. At last I say, "Never mind, I won't look up; it doesn't much matter."

But by this time the camera-man has got thoroughly interested in this unexpected diversion, and nothing can stop him. So after he has said "Do you mind just looking up again?" at intervals during the next twenty minutes, and I have been all ready to go, half a dozen times, all is really ready. Once more I am all keyed up; the director is all ready to say "Shoot." I square my shoulders, tighten all my muscles, become perfectly unnatural, because I have been natural so often during the past twenty minutes that I can't be natural naturally any more—when the script girl with an eagle eye swoops down upon me and pecks a piece of cotton off my sleeve and swoops back again, I sigh, and tighten up again, more unnaturally than ever, when the director (i. it is Adolphi) dashes forward with surprising alacrity and pulls my coat upward from behind, so that it shall cling closely and immaculately to my collar. (Adolphi always lacked confidence in my English tailors.)

I say if you are a movie actor you have learned patience. . . . It is because of the large part played by the audience that the really good actor is seldom if ever seen at his best on the screen. However good an actor may be, the audience makes him better. There is hardly a night when the good actor does not learn something from his audience. . . .

I hope I have made it clear that the reason I am at the moment avoiding contact with an audience is not because I have not the utmost respect for audiences, not because they have ever failed to be exceedingly patient with me, but merely because I want a holiday. And the making of pictures after a great many years in the theatre is to me a holiday. I can not imagine anything much pleasanter than what is called "location" work—that is, scenes that are shot in the open country. To be out all day in the pure air and sunshine of California, and to be paid for it, is an aspect of work which seems too good to be true.—From "My Ten Years in the Studio," by GEORGE ARLISS. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1940

Children's Aid To Be Talked Over Friday

Bay State council seeks course of action in line with proposals of White House meeting.

With the plight of children in the warring countries of Europe vividly in thought, representative citizens from all parts of Massachusetts will gather at Gardner Auditorium in the State House next Friday to consider the problems of children in a democracy.

The meeting has been called by the Massachusetts Child Council to determine what action can be taken to carry out those recommendations of the recent White House Conference on Children in a Democracy which apply to Massachusetts. The Council has been designated by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to co-ordinate the work of the various State Departments and agencies whose services will be called upon.

Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, Chief of the United States Children's Bureau in Washington, will be principal speaker and will discuss the findings of the White House conference, the fourth of its kind to be called by a President of the United States. Other speakers will be the Right Reverend Robert P. Barry, Roman Catholic clergyman, and Dr. Richard M. Smith. Cheney C. Jones, Superintendent of the New England Home for Little Wanderers and official State representative to the White House conference, will preside.

The report of the Washington conference made recommendations for a 10-year program covering child welfare in the fields of economic aid for families, housing, religion, education, recreation, unemployment, and health. In Massachusetts the Department of Public Welfare, the Department of Education, and the Department of Mental Health have been asked by the Governor to serve as special committees to lead the movement in their respective fields. Other State departments and State-wide social agencies, together with organizations concerned with children, will also participate in this follow-up campaign of public education.

"Although Massachusetts must be considered an advanced State as far as certain of these problems are concerned, there is still plenty to be done by our child agencies," Herbert C. Parsons, Director of the Child Council, said today.

"There is still opportunity for improving conditions in the field of children in industry, particularly in industrialized agriculture, and in the schools interest in the child must be carried beyond the classroom. There is also need for further preventive work in child health," Mr. Parsons said.

It is expected that the meeting on Friday will see the beginning of work in these fields.

Social Security Aid To 3,524 in Bay State

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—The Social Security Board announced today that 3,524 persons in Massachusetts are receiving monthly benefit checks under its insurance programs.

The monthly payments in the State total $68,310; distributed among 2,266 retired workers, $50,440; 439 aged wives of retired workers, $5,309; 573 children, $7,366; 25 aged widows, $508, and 221 widows with dependent young children, $4,687.

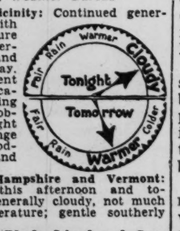
In addition, said the Board, 609 claims totaling $93,321 had been approved in the State since Jan. 1 for lump-sum payments to survivors of insured workers who were not eligible for monthly benefits.

For the Nation, the addition of 21,150 persons to the monthly benefit rolls in April brought the total to 62,364, receiving payments aggregating $1,173,933 a month. During the first four months of the year, 13,149 lump-sum payments on the death of insured workers amounted to $1,917,124.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued generally cloudy with slight temperature change this afternoon, tonight, and probably Sunday. Brief, intermittent sunshine but occasional threatening weather with probably no rain. Slight temperature change and gentle to moderate southeast and southwest winds.



Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Light showers this afternoon and tonight; Sunday generally cloudy, not much change in temperature; gentle southerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Continued cloudy weather this afternoon, tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Official Temperatures

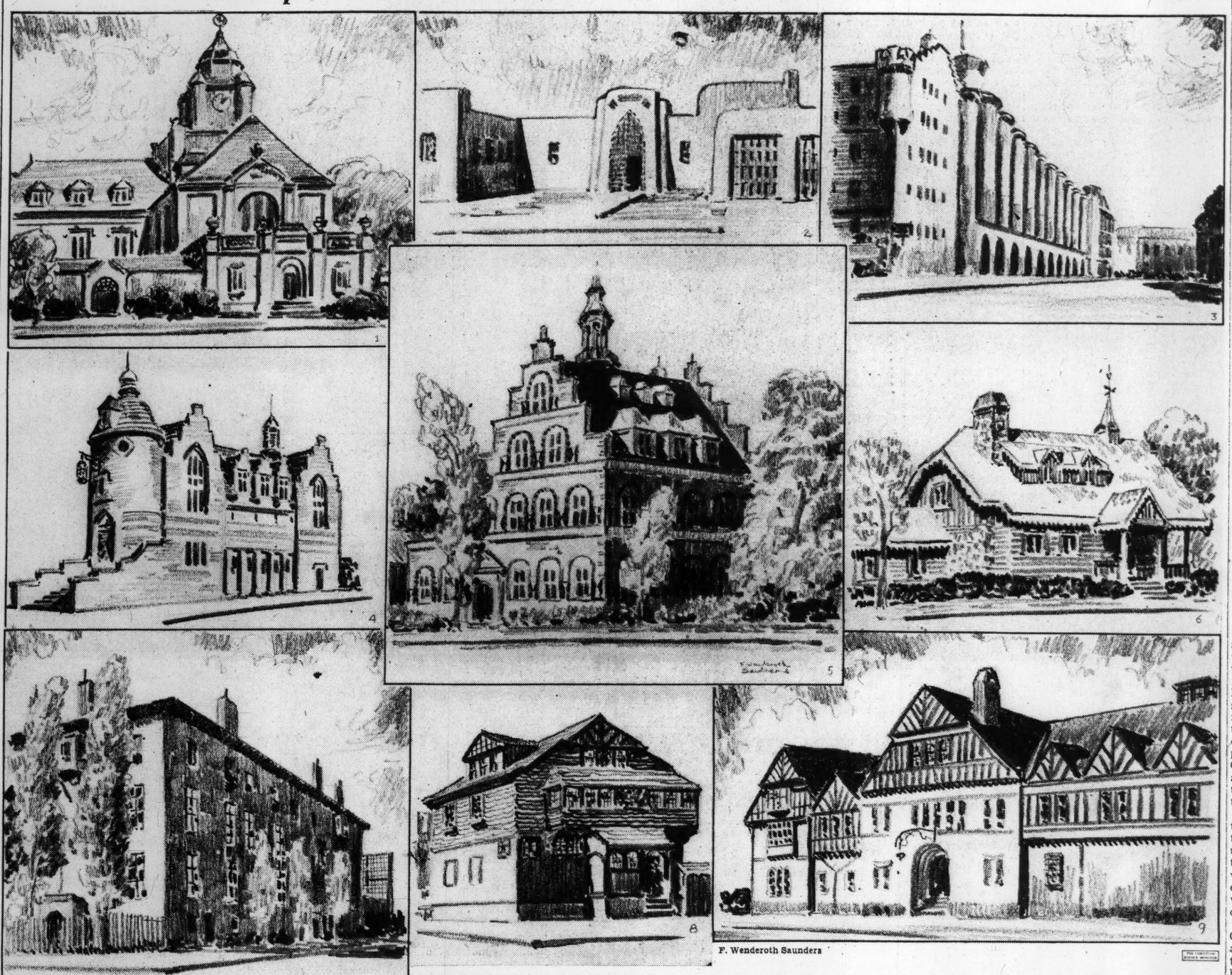
	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	62	New York	60	63
Chicago	56	66	Norfolk	70	80
Denver	57	87	Philadelphia	59	71
Kansas City	67	83	St. Louis	63	72
Los Angeles	59	76	San Francisco	60	72
Minneapolis	66	85	Washington	67	77
New Orleans	71	87			

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., June 1.
B—Maximum, May 31.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:00 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 8:28 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Sunday, 8:44 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Monday, 9:13 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:44, Saturday.... Light all vehicles by 7:44 Sunday.

European 'Tour' of Boston: Varied Architecture Provides It



F. Wenderoth Saunders

Typical of Many Lands Available for Searcher Who Is Acquainted With Building Modes Across the Sea

Boston is by no means entirely a Colonial city of old rose brick and Georgian fronts. The foreign influence is frequently to be seen. Sometimes it is obscured through the Yankee craftsman's interpretation, but, almost as often, it shines through with startling clarity for those who have eyes to see.

An artist strolling about with crayons and sketchpaper can almost take you around the world, and never leave the metropolitan district.

For a mite of Germany, you could glance at (1) Harvard's Germanic Museum, gray and plain with massed arches, while all the Araby rug place (2) in Allston needs is a Camel, a date tree and a fountain to make it a fit abode for Omar.

In the Back Bay, the Boston Storage Warehouse, if made of stone, would be a model for the Bastille, though a considerably more peaceful place than the Parisian original where Dr. Manet cobbled.

More cheerful, is (4) the Lampoon building at Harvard, housing the Nation's oldest collegiate humor magazine. Flemish in outline, the windows and door of the front triangle are so arranged that they seem to be laughing out loud . . . if you look at them just right.

Possibly oddest of the Boston collection is the Dutch house (5) appropriately located on Netherlands Road, Brookline. A date up under the eaves says 1764, and Boston legend has it that the house stood for more than a century in Holland and then was moved intact to the Chicago Columbian Exposition of 1893. A wealthy Bostonian saw it, liked it, bought it, moved it here as a wedding gift for his daughter.

Sometimes modern builders have a flight of fancy, witness the Swiss Chalet in Wellesley (6). Built atop a hill, the back porch, in true Swiss style, looks out over a green and blue valley that might be Alpine . . . if you have a good imagination and skip the Colonial "suburbanities" in sight.

Mrs. Jack Gardner had a fondness for the Italian. Her museum on the Fenway (7), complete with gardens, might have been lifted from Palermo. It's peaceful now, but—according to another Boston legend—its construction was rather hectic. Mrs. Gardner, so the story goes, always kept a bugler by her side while the house was going up, and if there was something she wanted changed she simply had her bugler summon the workmen for instructions.

Down at the foot of Mount Vernon Street, somebody once took a great deal of care in building (8) an exactingly authentic reproduction of a German house, complete with griffin over the door.

On Hemenway Street, a converted stable (9) bears resemblance to English progenitors.

N. H. Jobless Compensation At a New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Unemployment compensation activities in New Hampshire reached a new high during April of this year, even exceeding early 1938 when the previous high record was established, according to Gordon P. Eager, Administrator of the Unemployment Compensation Division. While the claims filed for April exceeded previous records, the actual payment of unemployment compensation benefits was slightly below the record payments of March and April, 1938.

During April of this year 68,853 claims for benefits were filed with the division and $362,495 was paid out to 41,083 workers who were either partially or totally unemployed. This amounts to a gain of 25,000 checks and $212,000 in benefits over March of this year. Of the 41,083 workers receiving benefits in April, 36,568 received payments for total unemployment. Those totally unemployed received $337,012 while $25,483 went to those partially unemployed.

An examination of the continued claims records reveals that 44 per cent of the total unemployment in the State is to be found in the Manchester and Dover areas.

Slackening of activities in the shoe and textile industries is blamed for the upswing in unemployment. In the Dover area the influence of the Pacific Mills shutting down some of its plants has been felt.

In spite of the fact that approximately a third of a million dollars was paid out by the unemployment compensation fund during April, it is pointed out that this fund is in excess of the five million dollar mark named as a probable top for all-time needs.

Code Work Encouraged

HARTFORD, Conn., June 1 (AP)—Directors of the American Radio Relay League, holding their annual meeting here, drew plans for a campaign to encourage all radio amateurs in the United States to perfect themselves in code so as to be of value in times of emergency.

Small-Loans Training For Bankers Planned

Training of bank officials in handling the recent wave of small borrowings by wage earners and small businessmen—an important new development in banking—is to be undertaken in courses offered by the American Institute of Banking, which opens its fortieth annual convention in Boston next Monday, it was disclosed here today by Dr. Harold Stonier.

Dr. Stonier is National Educational director of the Institute and also Executive Manager of the American Bankers Association. The institute is the educational section of the A. B. A. Headquarters of both are in New York City.

A second new course is designed to re-educate bankers in the vastly different relations between Government and banking that have come about since the present generation of bankers went to school.

"Thousands and thousands of small consumers' loans have developed so suddenly in the last few years that the banking profession has not had the chance to train men to handle them," commented Dr. Stonier. "In New York City, for instance, one in every eight people is now using the banks for borrowing from $50 up to $1500 for personal or business needs.

"It used to be that banks were thought of as loaning to large borrowers and corporations. Today they have taken on the function of consumer credit managers. All over the country banks are opening departments to make these small loans. As a result a substantial demand has been made on us to train people to handle this particular kind of credit.

'Cross' Needs About $25,000 In Small Gifts

A week-end drive in the residential sections of Boston and surrounding towns in an effort to reach the $300,000 Boston Metropolitan Chapter goal in the Red Cross campaign for a war relief fund for the refugees of the Allied nations was under way today.

Although some new donations of large sums through the personal gifts division were reported today, the majority of persons in this class have been canvassed and leaders of the campaign feel that the bulk of the remainder of the fund must come from a large number of small gifts from individuals and small store owners in the residential sections, as well as from the public employes division. Less than $25,000 is needed to reach the goal.

Budget Head Issue Stirs State House Speculation

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Retirement of Carl A. Raymond, State Budget Commissioner, has developed speculations regarding Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's choice of a successor to this important post.

The appointment probably will be made at next Wednesday's Executive Council meeting. Among the possibilities are Charles W. Greenough, business assistant to Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, State Commissioner of Mental Health; Representative Paul W. Foster (R) of Great Barrington, member of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Frank Godfrey, General Court officer who has worked with the House Ways and Means Committee on the budget so long that he has been practically an Assistant Budget Commissioner.

Whether one of these three officials will be appointed to the $6,500-a-year position is not yet determined, but they are under consideration.

Mr. Greenough has had considerable success in instituting business methods in the Mental Health Department, and is understood to have saved $50,000 in a few months. While he has little experience regarding the State budget as a whole, it is possible he would be the best of the three for the positions, according to some experts.

This statement is based upon information that efforts are now being made to revise the budget system along more modern lines. This modernization, it is reported, entails considerable change in procedure. Details of the plan are being closely guarded.

Budget Commissioner Raymond's retirement, which went into effect today, eliminates from State service a career man who entered the State House employment in 1894 and gradually worked his way to one of the State's key positions.

★ ★ ★

New Legislature

Will the inexperience of the incoming 1941-42 Legislature, due to the expected 50 per cent or more turnover in members, react to the detriment of Massachusetts?

This question is still causing considerable discussion among politicians and others. Politicians in the main, particularly members of the Legislature, insist inexperience of members will pave the way for control of the General Court by a few, with the possibility that measures hurtful to the state as a whole will be jammed through.

Edgar M. Mills

Gallop's Island Picked as U. S. Training Site

Coast Guard takes over to set up school for 500 'graduates' of the CCC camps.

Gallop's Island, in lower Boston harbor—owned in early Colonial Days by Capt. John Gallop—was "taken over" tolay by the United States Maritime Commission's Training Service, for the second time within a year, with a view to establishing a training school for men for the American merchant marine.

The first attempt to set up a school at Gallop's Island was made late in 1939, with the idea of absorbing seamen made idle by the amended Neutrality Act. Dormitories, dining halls and other buildings were already on the island, which had been erected for and used by the City of Boston, and later by the United States Department of Public Health.

The buildings were prepared for occupancy by the seamen who were to be given intensive three-month periods of training to better qualify them for promotion and advancement in their chosen professions at sea. But the "pupils" never came to school! Most of them were taken care of by the merchant marine itself, in neutral trade routes, expanded by vessels formerly operating to combat zones. The project was abandoned.

Part of Defense Plan

Today, Coast Guard officials who are charged with instructing those who are to be trained by the Maritime Commission's Training Service, again took charge of the island. But this latest effort to set up a school is very different from the first attempt, in that it ties in with the new national defense program of President Roosevelt, and that its pupils will be "graduates" of the Civilian Conservation Corps, who are no longer eligible to renew their enrollment in the CCC camps throughout the country.

Under the plan as outlined here today, the pupils will be limited to those former CCC boys who volunteer for the new training rather than return to "civilian life." They will be trained in radio technique, engineering, signaling, and other work essential to those who go down to the sea in ships.

Lieut. Kenneth S. Davis of the Coast Guard, and chief instructor at the Hoffman Island school of the Maritime Service in New York harbor, arrived at Boston today with eight men to technically "take over" Gallop's Island and prepare for the expected influx of 500 youths.

First Group Expected

First of the pupils to arrive, according to present schedule, will be 100 youths who completed their allowed period of enrollment in the CCC some time ago, and then volunteered for marine training on Federal training ships. They were assigned to the Maritime Service schoolship American Seaman, now at Washington, and are expected to come to Boston.

Schedule calls for their arrival at Boston June 15. An additional 400 youths are expected to arrive at Gallop's Island about July 1. The school will be under supervision of Lieutenant Davis as superintendent, Lieut. Edward T. Hodges, who was detached from the cutter Duane today, and Lieut. Eugene A. Coffin, Jr., from the cutter Chelan. Also assigned to Gallop's Island are: Chief Machinist Mate W. F. Kilroy from the Tahoma, and Pay Clerk A. A. Strain of the training ship American Seaman.

Present plans call for 250 of the total number of pupils to be trained as radio operators; 200 as seamen in both deck and engine departments, and the remaining 50 in administrative work at the school. The 250 selected for the radio training will have already had some training in radio at the CCC camps, it was said.

This new Federal program will be the first radio instruction to be undertaken by the Maritime Commission, and before it has started it has become a target for complaints similar to those filed against the first plan of the Commission to assist American seamen made idle by the Neutrality legislation. Labor interests and union leaders declare there are already ample radio operators, thoroughly trained to man any expansion of the merchant fleet.

Gallop's Island has figured in the history of the Port of Boston from the days when it was a "farming country" and, later, a summer resort, to the time when the United States entered the World War in 1917.

Ansonia Awake Again to Presence Of 'Spadefoot'

ANSONIA, Conn., June 1 (AP)—The spadefoot toad chorus from Ansonia, once as famous hereabouts as the Anvil Chorus from Il Trovatore (but so different) returned anew last night to keep this city sleepless.

Ansonia spent $50,000 several years ago on a drainage project in a desperate effort to silence the raucous discord forever, at least.

Recent heavy rains re-filled the pond basin which had served as the breeding place. Scores of batrachians, known to science as scaphiopus holbrookii, quickly found out about it. So did the residents.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village—
Fred Astaire and Eleanor Powell in "Broadway Melody of 1940." 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Parole Fixer," with William Henry. 2, 5:10, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Man Who Wouldn't Talk." 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "It's a Date," featuring Deanna Durbin. 3:15, 6:25, 9:30.

Exeter—
"Road to Singapore," with Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:30, 6:25, 9:20. Also "Adventure in Diamonds," with George Brent. 2:10, 5:05, 8. Tomorrow: "Strange Cargo," starring Joan Crawford and Clark Gable. Also "Double Alibi," with Margaret Lindsay.

Fenway—
"Dark Command," with Walter Pidgeon, Claire Trevor and John Wayne. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also Ray Milland and Ellen Drew in "French Without Tears." 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Wajan." 1:10, 3, 4:40, 6:30, 8:15, 10. Also "March of Time." 2:20, 4:10, 5:50, 7:40, 9:25.

Keith Memorial—
"If I Had My Way." 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7, 9:55 Also "Girl in Room 313." 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Metropolitan—
James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Torrid Zone." 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Fugutive From Justice," with Roger Pryor. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 5:50, 8:30.

Modern—
"Typhoon," with Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:15, 9:50. Also "Opened by Mistake," with Charles Ruggles. 10:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"Waterloo Bridge," with Robert Taylor and Vivien Leigh. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "The Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Dark Command," with Walter Pidgeon. Claire Trevor and John Wayne. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also Ray Milland and Allen Drew in "French Without Tears." 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

B. K. O. Boston—
"The Saint Takes Over," with George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 10 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:35, 8, 10:30. Stage show: 11:25 a. m., 1:55, 4:30, 7, 9:25.

State—
"Waterloo Bridge," with Robert Taylor and Vivien Leigh. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "The Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 1:45, 5:10, 8:30.

Scollay—
"Typhoon," with Dorothy Lamour and Robert Preston. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:30, 7, 9:40. Also "Opened by Mistake," with Charles Ruggles. 10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 5:50, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please." "Holland—Before the War." "Gateway to the Northwest." "Silent Wings." "Impersonations from Mae West to Charles Laughton." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
Official war scenes of actual combat; Disney's Donald Duck; Information Please; our U. S. Air Force; A Modern Musical; Dixie Travels; and 30 minutes of news. 10 a. m. until midnight.

Tremont—
"The Fighting 69th," with James Cagney. Also "They Shall Have Music," with J. Heifetz. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Rebecca," with Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine Also "Disorderly Conduct," with Spencer Tracy.

Trans-Lux—
"Gangs of Chicago," with Lloyd Nolan. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:10. Also "It's Love I'm After," with Bette Davis. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 6, 8:40.

Uptown—
"Dr. Cyclops," with Albert Dekker and Janice Logan. 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Also "Stardust," with Linda Darnell and John Payne. 1:10, 4, 7, 9:55.

University—
Fred Astaire and Eleanor Powell in "Broadway Melody of 1940." 2:55, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Adventure in Diamonds," with George Brent. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. Tomorrow: Deanna Durbin in "It's a Date." 2:55, 6:15, 9:45. Also "The House of Seven Gables," with Margaret Lindsay. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
M. I. T. Night
Wedding March, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" Mendelssohn
Overture to "Egmont" Beethoven
Polka, from "The Golden Age" Shostakovitch
"Sylvia," Ballet Delibes
Waltzes from "Der Rosenkavalier" R. Strauss
Finale, Symphony No. 4 in F minor Tchaikovsky
The Massachusetts Institute of Technology Glee Club
Henry Jackson Warren, Conductor
Robert J. Best, '40, Student Leader
Northrop Brown, G. Accompanist
American Symphonette No. 2 Gould
"When You Wish Upon a Star," from "Pinocchio" Harline
Wintergreen for President," from "Of Thee I Sing" Gershwin

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Ayer, in the Town Hall, Groton, 3 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marshfield, in Marshfield High School, Main Street, 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Florence Middaugh, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose, in Memorial Hall, Main Street, 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Woburn, in the Unitarian Church, Woburn Center, 3:30 p. m.

Music

Museum of Fine Arts—
Concert in the Tapestry Gallery by the Cambridge Madrigal Society. Claude Jean Chaisson, conductor, assisted by Verne Q. Powell, flute. 2:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Teresa Calamara, pianist; Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist; Reginald Boardman, accompanist. 3.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, June 3

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
4:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, June 2

10:45 a. m.—WORL (920kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.13mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, June 3

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Children Stage Own Exhibit At Jamaica Plain Museum

The Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain, Mass., held a Club Fair and Recognition Day program this afternoon at which Miss Mildred E. Manter, Director, presented pins, medals, and awards to boys and girls who have earned credits in the Museum.

There were many of them and their bright and happy faces proved that study and application have their rewards.

Exhibits from the various clubs were shown including examples of the way "The Press Club" makes hand-blocked covers and handmade papers. The Bird Club members gave an exhibit of sketching from mounted specimens and demonstrated their migration charts. The Stamp Club showed how stamps are sorted and mounted while the Clipper Ship Club, which has the youngest members, stood ready to a man to sing the ship song. They displayed flags while the Geology and Sea Life clubs exhibited examples of their collecting.

To one group of young people, Club Fair and Recognition Day had more significance this year than in any year past. These are the proud staff members of the Junior Council Museum on the third floor of the Children's Museum, which opened for the first time today.

This project, the only museum within a Children's Museum so far as is known, is a fine example of what boys and girls can do with the simple tools of encouragement and one room of their own.

Exhibits, all designed and assembled by the staff of Junior Councilors and representatives from museum clubs or volunteers among their schoolmates, have been labeled and installed.

Willkie Committee To Open Quarters For Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 1 (AP)—Alderman Charles H. Eden, Jr., Willkie-for-President chairman in Rhode Island, announced today that a State headquarters will open here Monday.

Mr. Eden's committee, numbering 25 and expected to grow, will devote itself, he said, to circulating petitions urging Rhode Island's eight-vote delegation to the Republican National Convention to support Wendell Willkie.

The delegation now stands unpledged. A move by former Assistant United States Attorney General Charles P. Sisson to have the delegates instructed for Thomas E. Dewey failed at the recent State convention.

'Have We Got Him Up Straight?'

Arranging an Exhibit in the New Junior Council Museum

Left: Miss Florence Tarucewitch of Jamaica Plain, a young assistant in the Exhibits Department of the Children's Museum. Right: Manford Totten also of Jamaica Plain, not a staff member of the museum as yet, but he looks well on the way. He is an exhibitor, though, one of his dogs winning a prize at the Pet Show recently.

'Chutists to Fight Sequoia Forest Fires

PORTERVILLE, Calif., June 1 (AP)—Parachute fire fighters will protect the inaccessible regions of Sequoia National Forest from the ravages of lightning fires this year.

Forest Supervisor J. E. Elliott said such fighters would be dropped from fire patrol planes just as soon as flames are reported from lookout stations or the plane patrol.

New Hampshire Town Proud Of U. S. Statesmen-Residents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANCOCK, N. H., June 1—Four residents of this small town, a father and his three sons-in-law, are today holding important posts in the United States diplomatic staff. Each of these four related families maintains a home in this quiet community.

The head of this family is Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador to Japan. The oldest of the three Grew daughters is Lilla Cabot Grew Moffat, wife of Jay Pierrepont Moffat, who was recently named United States Minister to Canada. Elizabeth Sturgis Grew Lyon is married to Cecil Burton Lyon, who serves as a consular clerk at Santiago, Chile. Anita Clark Grew English is married to Robert English, who is first secretary of the United States Legation at Ottawa.

Each of the families, the Grew's and the three daughters, maintain summer homes here and the daughters' aunt, Miss Margaret Grew lives here the year round. The English's were the last member of the family to acquire property here; about a month ago they took over an old home and extensive alterations are being carried out.

Although this family all have homes within a mile or so of each other, it is seldom that they all get together. Last summer Ambassador Grew spent a vacation at his Hancock home and his daughters, sons-in-laws, and grandchildren were with him. But this year he is not expected, although Mrs. Grew may spend some time here. The English's and the Moffat's are expected, but as the Lyon's spent their first vacation in five or six here last summer they are not expected again this year.

Hancock is used to having diplomats among its residents, not only because of the Grew family. Representative Foster Stearns, formerly in the diplomtic service, is also a Hancock resident.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Springfield—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 7:15 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

Annual Meeting Reports

For Monday, June 3

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

9:00 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc and 11.79mc), Report of the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. WRUL and WRUW (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m).

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks."
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Cultural Program.

For Sunday, June 2

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

3:00 p. m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
3:30 p. m.—"The Truth That Makes Men Free."
3:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Missionaries Afield," auspices of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period.
5:30 p. m.—"The Poetry Corner."
5:45 p. m.—Sunday Evening Concert.
6:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature," Prof. John C. Scammell.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—"U. S. and Germany." DJZ, 11.80meg., 25.4m.; DJB, 15.20meg., 19.7m.

Budapest—7:35 p. m.—"Hungarian Rhapsody." HAT5, 9.62meg., 31.17m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.

London—9:15 p. m.—"Despatch from the Front." GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Musical Program. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Melody and Rhythm. DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.

Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15m.; 2RO4, 25.40m.; 2RO6, 19.61m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"In Town Tonight"; Howard Marshall. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

For Sunday, June 2

Budapest—7:35 p. m.—News Summary, HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 31.3 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin, GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Paris—9:30 p. m.—News in English. TPA, 11.72 meg., 25.6 m.; TPB, 11.84 meg., 25.33 m.; TPC, 9.52 meg., 31.51 m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Verdi's "Aida." Act I; Band Concert 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—American Musicians from Berlin. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.

Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 **U. S. Marine Band.**	**IC4A Track Meet from Harvard Stadium**	"Campus Capers": variety program	**Boston Red Sox-Chicago baseball game**	The Norsemen
3:15 **U. S. Marine Band.**		Dol Brissett's Orchestra.		"Organ Melodies"
3:30 News: Red Cross			**Boston Red Sox-Chicago**	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Piano soloist			**White Sox baseball**	"Melody Mart"
4:00 "Bull Session": college debate	**IC4A Track Meet From Harvard Stadium**	"Golden Melodies": string ensemble	**game; Jim Britt, announcer**	Musicale
4:15				"Console Capers"
4:30 "Buffalo Presents"	**IC4A Track Meet From Harvard Stadium**	A Boy, a Girl, a Band	Recorded Paris News	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 "Buffalo Presents"		A Boy, a Girl, a Band	Sport comment	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 Dick Gasparre's Orchestra	**IC4A Track Meet From Harvard Stadium**	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15		Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Junior Broadcasting Club	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Sports Review	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.		"Melody Mirror"
5:45 So. American Way	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; comment	News; "Dinner Dance"	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance; Weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 "National Unity"	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45 **The World Today**		Better Business Drama	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 **'People's Platform': informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	"Kindergarten"	"For the Children"	Salon Orchestra
7:15	"Message of Israel"	**John B. Kennedy, news**	"For the Children"	News Service
7:30 **"Sky Blazers": dramatizations**	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Joe Reichman's Orch.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Louis Prima's Orchestra.
7:45	**Sen. Rush Holt, W. Va.**	"Confidentially Yours"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Gang Busters": dramatizations	Ruby Newman's Orch.	"A Good Provider": dramatization	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Week-End Jamboree
8:15	Ruby Newman's Orch.		Will Osborne's Orchestra	Week-End Jamboree
8:30 Wayne King's Orchestra; War news	"The Girl Who Knows What You're Thinkin'"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Eddie Fitzpatrick's Orchestra	Red Cross talk
8:45		Lawrence Welk's Orch.		"Sunset Trailers"
9:00 Your Hit Parade; Mark Warnow's Orchestra; soloists;	National Barn Dance: Henry Burr; Hoosier Hot Shots; Glen Welty's Orchestra	**Rep. Dickestein: "The Enemy Within"**	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 "Saturday Night		**NBC Symphony Orch.; Frank Black, conductor**	News Service	
9:30			**Mozart Opera Series: Alfred Wallenstein, con.**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				
10:00 Serenade	**John Gunther, news**	Bob Crosby's Orchestra; vocalist	**Mozart Opera Series: Alfred Wallenstein, con.**	News Service
10:15 **Sen. Robert A. Taft**	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Preview of National Political Conventions	Louis Prima's Orchestra
10:30 Eddie O'Hearn's Orchestra; Weather	"Melody in the Night"	Charlie Barnet's Orch.		Rollo Hudson's Orchestra
10:45	"Melody in the Night"	Charlie Barnet's Orch.		Mario Chandler's Orch.
11:00 News; Sports	News; Weather	News Service	Old Dominion Barn Dance	"Sportscope"
11:15 News; Music	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Weather Service		Vic Berton's Orchestra
11:30 Kay Kyser's Orch.	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Kay Kyser's Orch.	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Tommy Reynolds' Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Press News; "Organ Reveille"	War news; Music	European News; Organ and xylophone recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:15	Instrumental trio		Dudley Carollers	
8:30 'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle'	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 **News of Europe**	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; children's prgrm	Four Showmen Quartet	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recordings	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15 Clyde Barrie, songs		"Tom Terris"		'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; children's prgrm	"Sunday Drivers"; soloists; orchestra	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recordings	Concert Orchestra
9:45 Wings Over Jordan				Concert Orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air	Melodic Moods	Uncle Bob: children's program	"Melody Market"	"Opera Gems"
10:15 Church of the Air	Melodic Moods		"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30 "March of Games"	"Southernaires"; Negro male quartet	Robert Stewart, tenor	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45 "March of Games"		Ross Trio: vocal	Church Service	Religious Service
11:00 News; Music	News; Musicale	Interlude; "Strings That Sing"	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15 Music; Talk	Luther-Layman Singers		Church Service	"Music in the Modern Manner"
11:30 "Your American	Happy Jim Parsons	"Words and Music"	Tremont Temple Baptist	The Italian Hour
11:45 Music"	Weather; Music	"Words and Music"	Church Service	
12:00 News; weather	**Music Hall: Henrietta Schumann, pianist; Jan Peerce, tenor; String Quartet**	News Service	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Piano soloist		"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City		"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 Tabernacle Choir		"On Your Job"	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Piano soloist	Network speakers	Religious program	News Service	Portuguese Hour
1:15 "Waltz Time"	News Service	Religious program	"Songalogue"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 'Keeping the Factory Fires Burning'	**Communist Party Nominating Convention**	"Silver Strings"; orchestra	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour
1:45			"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour
2:00 **Costa Rica Salutes**	'Treasure Tales of Song'	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Program
2:15 **N. Y. World's Fair.**	'Treasure Tales of Song'	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Program
2:30 News; 'You Think	"Salon Silhouettes": soprano and orchestra	**University of Chicago Round Table**	"Musical Comedy Echoes"; soloists; orch.	Joseph Tall's Program
2:45 You Know Music?"				Joseph Tall's Program
3:00 **News; Columbia Broadcasting Symphony Or.; Howard Barlow, conductor;**	Vocational Quiz	World's Fair Band	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Foreign Policy Assn.	World's Fair Band	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30 **Coronado Cuarto Centennial program**		**News from Europe**	"Azure"; music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45		**H. V. Kaltenborn**	"Waltz Time"	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00 **Aaron Copland, commentator**	Sunday Vespers	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Birmingham, Ala., air carnival program	"Strings and Things"; orchestra
4:15	Sunday Vespers	Will Osborne's Orchestra		
4:30 **"Invitation to**	News; Basin Street	"The World Is Yours"; dramatization	"Nobody's Children"; orphans' histories	Maple Hill Ranch Boys
4:45 **Learning"**	Chamber Music Society.			Maple Hill Ranch Boys
5:00 Your Band & Mine	Moylan Sisters, songs	Paul Laval's Orchestra	"Musical Steelmakers"; variety program	Fornier Trio
5:15 Your Band & Mine	"Garden Gossip"	Three Cheers; vocal	"Rendezvous"; vocalists; orchestra	Coral Islanders
5:30 Your Band & Mine	"Voice of Hawaii"	"From Hollywood Today"; variety		Irish Minstrels
5:45 Movie talk	Sports and News			"Silent People"; drama
6:00 "Fun in Print";	Religious program	"Spreading New England's Fame"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	News Service
6:15 literary quiz	Religious program	News Service	Blue Barron's Orchestra	The Gauchos
6:30 "Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band"; quiz	Baseball News	"Show of the Week"	Religious program
6:45 with Gene Autry	program		Frankie Masters' Orch.	Religious program
7:00 **News of the World**	**News from Europe**	**Jack Benny Program: comedy; orchestra**	News Service	"Sweet Music"
7:15 **News of the World**	**News from Europe**		"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer"
7:30 **"The Adventures of**	"Magnolia Blossoms"	Bandwagon: Freddy Martin's Orchestra	**News from Germany**	"Week-End Jamboree"
7:45 **Ellery Queen"**	Fisk Jubilee Choir		Jack McLean's Orchestra	"Week-End Jamboree"
8:00 **Communist nominee Sen. Mead, N. Y.**	**Sunday Night Concert: symphony orchestra directed by Dr. Frank Black**	**Edgar Bergen; Donald Dickson; guests; orch. "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch**	**American Forum: Sens. Lee, Bone, Wiley, and Brown on financing the defense program**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:15				"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:30 Johnny Green's Or.; vocalist; News				
8:45				
9:00 **Summer Hour: Jessica Dragonette; James Newill; Linton Wells; orch.**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	"The Parker Family"		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Piano duet
9:30	Irene Rich, sketch	"American Album of Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Coral Islanders
9:45	"Sports Newsreel"		"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
10:00 "Take It or Leave It"; quiz program	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra; guest	Interlude; **"Symphonic Hour"; Marion Claire, soprano; Henry Weber's Concert Orch.; chorus**	Arizona Rangers
10:15				Arizona Rangers
10:30 Sports; News	"Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra		News Service
10:45 Organ; Weather		Bobby Byrne's Orchestra		"Let's Dance"
11:00 Headlines, Bylines	News; Talk; Weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Let's Dance"
11:15 Bob Chester's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	"Lazy Rhapsodies," with Sophisticated Ladies	"Day's End"
11:30 Kay Kyser's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Clyde McCoy's Orchestra		"Day's End"
11:45 Kay Kyser's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Clyde McCoy's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	News Service

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch.	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Network speaker
11:15 "Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, songs	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Baritone soloist
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Charley Freshwater's	"Lost and Found"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"The Guiding Light"	Cowboy Band	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith & News	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon orchestra
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks.	"The O'Neills"; drama	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"; songs	Italian string music	Sports, Weather; Tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	Dance music	"Pleasantdale Folks"
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Notebook"; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Speech School
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"; transcriptions	"Hymns of All Churches"	News Service	"Hit Parade"
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	**U. S. Navy Band**	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Hit Parade"
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	**U. S. Navy Band**	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Road to Romance"	"Consolairs"
2:45 "My Son and I"		"Light of the World"	Interviews	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	**Boston Red Sox-Chicago**	"Melody Mart"
3:15 "In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	**White Sox baseball**	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	'Pepper Young's Family'	**game; Jim Britt, an-**	Violin and organ
3:45 Community Bulletin	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	**nouncer**	Violin and organ
4:00 **Lecture Hall**	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"	**Boston Red Sox-Chicago**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	**White Sox baseball**	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch.	**game; Jim Britt, an-**	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News.	"Young Widder Brown"	**nouncer**	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	Glenn Garr's Orchestra	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Instrumentalists	Glenn Garr's Orchestra	**"Life Can Be Beautiful"**	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 **Jay Wesley, sports**	**Ireene Wicker; sketch.**	**"Jack Armstrong"; sk.**	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 **Scattergood Baines.**	**"Superman"; sketch**	**"The O'Neills"; sketch**	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 **News; Edwin C. Hill**	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45 **The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Chamber music
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Studio program	**H. V. Kaltenborn, news.**	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra; Vass Family	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:45 serial drama		Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons"; sk.
8:00 "Tune-up Time";	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	**James Melton; Francia White; orchestra**	"Play Broadcast"; quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15 vocalists; orch.	interviews		program	Camera Club of the Air
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	**Margaret Speaks, soprano; soloist; orchestra**	"Mystery Hall"; dramatic	Studio program
8:45 Sheldon; War news			sketch	Piano duet
9:00 **Theater: "Alexander's Ragtime Band" with Alice Faye, R. Milland**	"The Green Hornet"; mystery drama	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz program	Network program	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Paul Martin's Music	**Alec Templeton Time: piano; soloist; orchestra**	Network program	Piano duet
9:30	Paul Martin's Music		News commentator	Coral Islanders
9:45			Jack Denny's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	**European news**	"Lullaby Lady"; Continentals Quartet; orch.	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Roundtable on Defense	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service	Elias Breeskin's Orch
10:30 **News of the War**	"Frontline Headlines"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Romance in Rhythm"	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
10:45 **Music; Weather**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.		"Romance in Rhythm"	Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00 News; Sports	News; music; weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 News; "Night Man"	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Rep. Crawford, Mich.	"Embassy Theater" dramatization
11:30 Louis Prima's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	
11:45 Louis Prima's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

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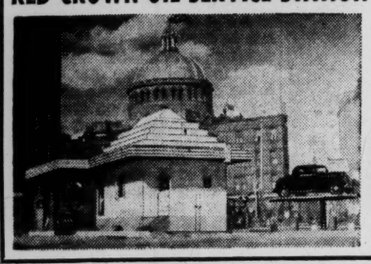

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Former Maine Islanders Yearn for Past

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GOTTS ISLAND, McKinley, Maine—Nearly all coastal towns and villages in Maine today can count among their residents a number of persons who a few years ago were islanders, and most of whom genuinely wish they were islanders yet.

The exodus from the Maine islands came in the days of prosperity, and its general stimulus was ambition—the desire for larger incomes and a higher standard of living.

But disillusionment with shore life set in even before the depression struck Maine full force.

On the islands most of the fishermen had gotten all their fuel for the cutting, they had grown vegetable gardens, and salted mackerel and dried cod for winter. The men had been close to the fishing grounds, and often there was no general store near by where what money they had could be easily and unnecessarily spent. On the islands an eight-room house with barn and woodshed rented for three dollars a month.

Shore Expenses High

But ashore, as in most places, money was needed for almost everything, and money became increasingly hard to get. Few owned woodlots, and most bought kerosene, or coal, or cordwood. Houses rented for $8 or $12 or $15 a month and were without plumbing—many without electric lights. Electric rates were high, in any event, and the general stores extended credit unwisely—as both debtor and creditor know now to their regret.

Shore privileges, which fishermen must have in order to work on their gear, were restricted, and men and women both took up irregular employment in the fish factories.

Independence, so close to the heart of the Maine Yankee, slipped out from under them; and cars on the installment plan, picture palaces, and pool rooms never made up for it.

Still, it was difficult to move back. The islands were deserted, wild flowers and spruce trees growing up in the hayfields, the buildings each year more nearly approaching collapse, and the supplies to cut wood, food, and livestock all to be built up over again.

Distress Increased

But as the decade of the 1930's ended, dissatisfaction and distress ashore grew more acute. Depression and recession alone were not to blame. In 1938 scarcely any Maine herring and mackerel were caught: fish factories were closed, lobstermen could not get proper bait, and trade in the coastal towns languished.

It was during these years that four of the largest lobster companies were consolidated, virtually eliminating competitive buying of the lobstermen's product. There are 4,700 lobstermen on the Maine coast, and today it is only the rarest of them who has the facilities and resources to store lobsters and sell them at the midwinter price.

Except for the winter of 1939 (when hurricanes cleaned out fishing gear east of Maine as well as west) that price per pound has scarcely been higher than 25 cents.

Most lobstermen receive an average price of 15 cents, or less. They know they can never replace gear or boats at that figure.

Even the men who never lived on one talk of the islands and tell how out there a man might make a decent living—with sheep, for example, but not lobsters or fish.

Lexington's Buckman Tavern To House Flower Show June 6

One of the most unusual flower shows of the season will be staged in Lexington on June 6 and 7 by the Lexington Field and Garden Club at the old Buckman Tavern by the Town Common.

This historic inn will provide appropriate setting for the numerous original arrangements including fireplace decorations, decoration of a window with flower arrangements in colored glass, table displays, miniatures and diminutive arrangements, exhibits in tin cans by the juniors, all white flowers, flower and plant material on doorsteps, and specimen blooms.

The Show will be open from 2 p. m. to 9 p. m. on Thursday, and from 12 noon to 9 p. m. on Friday.

In addition to the varied flower displays, there will be special exhibits of garden models, educational and informative exhibits in the old shed, and the Tavern Garden Shop in the Post Office.

Mrs. Chester Cook is Chairman of the general committee in charge of the Show. Other members are Mrs. William H. Ballard, Mrs. H. Marshall Chadwell, Mrs. Clem H. Ferguson, Prof. Stephen F. Hamblin, Mrs. William Hunt, Mrs. M. Bernard Webber, Mrs. Hollis Webster, and Mrs. Charles B. Wendell.

Britain Considers Shoe Production Pool

Foreign Trade Flashes

Pooling of shoe production is under consideration in Great Britain, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The Government plan, it is said, contemplates a black and tan range of shoes for men, at prices varying between $3.40 and $4 a pair, and a six-shade range for women at prices ranging from $2.60 to $2.80 a pair.

British shoe manufacturers, it is believed, will conform to such a pool voluntarily if it is formed, thereby anticipating less trouble in obtaining raw material. War-developed factors have reduced British imports of leather footwear to negligible proportions, and as a result, the British shoe manufacturers now enjoy a virtual monopoly of that market.

Cuban Trade

Shortage of cargo space and ship tonnage is affecting the export trade of Cuba. Disruption of the merchant marine services of Norway and Denmark may have a definitely adverse effect on Cuban national economy, it is said. A large proportion of raw sugar exports of Cuba to the United States and European markets normally is transported in tramp ships flying the flags of Norway and Denmark, particularly Norway. Norwegian vessels constituted 23 per cent of the approximately 4,750,000 tons of merchant shipping involved in transporting Cuban exports in 1939.

Canal Traffic

Panama Canal traffic is noticeably smaller with the abrupt shrinkage in the normally heavy movement of Scandinavian ships through that waterway since the outbreak of hostilities in Norway. Under normal conditions, Scandinavian shipping accounts for about one-fifth of the regular canal traffic.

Connecticut Democrats Ready To Pick National Delegates

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 1—Connecticut Democrats have held their local caucuses to select delegates to the State convention of their party June 3 and 4. Meeting in Hartford next week these delegates will nominate United States Senator Francis T. Maloney for a second term and will choose the State delegates to the Democratic national convention.

The most important business of the Hartford meeting, however, is not likely to take place on the floor. It is the maneuvering that has already begun around the nomination for the Governorship.

The State ticket will not be chosen until the same delegates meet in another convention early in the fall; but pledges of support are already being sought and given. Former Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, who won four elections and lost the fifth, and Robert A. Hurley, State Commissioner of Public Works, continue to be outstanding prospects for the nomination.

Political observers have been noting what they call apathy in the Democratic caucuses, particularly in some of the small country towns. Although party members were supposed to gather in each of the 169 towns to pick their convention delegates, several towns failed to hold any caucus.

In one town the party chairman said simply that there would be no caucus, and the town would send no delegates to the convention. In another town only one man showed up for the caucus and went home in disgust after a long wait. There were several others that reported no activity.

The lack of any contest on the United States Senatorship, the fact that war news has crowded politics off the front pages and lack of enthusiasm over prospects for Democratic success against Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin are all suggested as reasons for this backsliding among the party faithful. Republican sources see in this Democratic news evidences of a "don't care" attitude that they are ready to claim means a return to the former strong Republicanism of the rural communities.

Symphony to Continue

Continuation of the Hartford Symphony Orchestra was assured this week when a gathering of prominent citizens from this City and elsewhere in the State heard an outline of 1941 plans for the musical organization and gave their "100 per cent approval."

Francis Goodwin, 2d, President, and Leon Barzin, Conductor, told the orchestra's backers that the orchestra will be maintained with 31 full-time performers as a nucleus. It will play a season of 18 weeks in Hartford and in other towns wherever local sponsors are found to present concerts.

In Hartford the Orchestra will present two types of concerts. For one series it will be augmented by an additional 33 pieces to play Beethoven symphonies and other major works. The concerts will be distinctly of the popular type with children encouraged to attend. Admission will be $1 top.

For five Tuesday evening concerts at the Bushnell Memorial Auditorium, the orchestra will add 90 players instead of 33 and "show the people of Hartford that they have a symphony orchestra."

Job Training for Defense

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin's job training program, under which young men study at State trade schools with co-operation of industries, may be stepped up to provide more skilled workers for the armaments manufacturing program. The Governor has conferred with industrial leaders on the matter.

Taft School Celebration

Alumni of Taft School, in Watertown, observed this week the fiftieth anniversary of the preparatory school, and honored its founder, Horace Taft, with the presentation of a bust of the retired Headmaster. The bust is the work of Evelyn Longman Batchelder of Windsor. Headmaster Taft is a brother of the late President William Howard Taft.

Cash for Red Cross

Nearly $2,000, part of it for the Red Cross, was in the cash box when the Hartford Garden Club and the Connecticut Valley Garden Club counted their receipts after a flower sale on the lawn of the Morgan Memorial in Hartford.

Solicitors' Law Nullified

The United States Supreme Court threw out this week a Connecticut law, which requires solicitors for religious causes to obtain permits from the Public Welfare Council. The Court said the law was unconstitutional.

New Hampshire Road History Studied for Book Material

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The history of highway improvement and maintenance by the State of New Hampshire has been traced back to 1899 when the first action was taken. It is the story of how $134,564,838 has been expended for these purposes in the past 41 years and is contained in studies conducted to obtain material for a book that will be written by W. C. Markham, Secretary of the American Association of State Highway officials.

It was in 1899 that the State first entered the highway picture, when a report to the Governor and Council called for a survey of the advisability of a State highway along the New Hampshire seacoast from the Massachusetts line to New Castle—the highway to be known as Ocean Boulevard.

Hired Three Engineers

The second action by the State was taken in 1903 when legislation calling for a survey and authority to take a right-of-way for a State highway from Mt. Washington to the town line of Woodstock was enacted. During the same year the State hired three engineers to supervise highway matters.

In 1905 the Legislature enacted legislation "to provide for State aid and for the expenditure of other public moneys and for the permament improvement of main highways throughout the State."

The State Highway Department as such was created in 1915 and Frederic E. Everett has headed the department since its creation. Up to 1915, 1,026 miles of highways were constructed by the State at an expense of approximately $2,000,000. In 1914 the motor vehicle registrations in New Hampshire amounted to 9,898.

New Hampshire became one of the first States to provide funds for snow removal from the highways when in 1925 the Legislature appropriated such funds.

System Now 3,484 Miles

In 1914 less than $500,000 was provided for State highway purposes, while in 1939 a total of $8,120,438 was provided. The State highway system now includes 3,484 miles, and approximately 125,000 motor vehicles are now registered annually in the State.

Of the $134,564,838 expended on the State highway system to date, $110,256,708.16 has come from the State and $24,308,130.45 from the towns.

Actually the State highway system has not been a severe draft on regular State revenue as only $4,092,000 has been raised by regular appropriation with the balance coming indirectly from the highways themselves through the gasoline tax or road tolls, motor vehicle registrations, and Federal aid funds amounting to $15,746,136.47.

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Curtailing of Research Funds Called Preparedness Handicap

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STAMFORD, Conn., June 1—United States preparedness is severely handicapped in educational and scientific matters as well as in the field of military defense, Prof. Marston T. Bogert, Columbia University chemist, declared recently at a meeting of the western Connecticut section of the American Chemical Society.

The falling off in income due to low interest rates upon investments, and the drying up of previous sources of support from wealthy individuals whose resources and incomes have been reduced or destroyed, have curtailed the ability of colleges and research institutions to meet their expenses, Professor Bogert said. He is the holder of the Priestly medal, highest honor of the American Chemical Society. His remarks were an effort to prove the point that education and scientific research, fundamental for preparedness, are seriously hampered.

"A nation's military power depends upon its industries and the training of its officers," Professor Bogert asserted. "Industries and training in turn depend upon educational and research institutions. The wars of the future are going to be determined more and more by the discoveries made in scientific research laboratories. As Napoleon once said, 'There are in the world but two great forces, the sword and the brain, and in the long run the sword is always defeated by the brain.' If it had not been for Haber's 'air nitrogen,' Germany would have been defeated in the World War as soon as her supplies of Chilean nitrates were exhausted.

"As man's knowledge of scientific law grows, his power becomes less and less dependent upon mere numbers of population or upon a complete supply of all natural resources. The time has long gone by when research in science was merely the price of progress. It is now and has been for some time the price of both industrial and national existence.

"We depend upon our scientists for protection against all ordinary weapons, against surprises in new weapons and new tactics. From time to time suggestions have been made concerning death-rays, and projection of electrical waves to explode mines and ammunition dumps at a distance. Recently the uranium isotope of an atomic mass of 235 has burst into the limelight, for it has been shown that in its disintegration an amount of atomic energy is released equivalent to that contained in five-million times an equal weight of coal. Further, we are informed that this particular isotope is now being studied intensively in Germany."

TownPlanning Award Won By LexingtonHigh

Lexington High School's class in American problems, guided by Miss Helen I. McIntyre, won the award for the best plans and reports in the interscholastic project in town planning, William R. Greeley, President of the New England Town Planning Association, announced today.

Awards of a trip to Washington, D. C., or to the New York World's Fair were made to Miss McIntyre, and to John Murray, whose project for development of Great Meadow Park, Lexington, was adjudged best in the Lexington class. An engraved bronze medal was also awarded to John Belcher of Lexington.

The award of a trip to Washington or New York was also made jointly to Allen Bradford and Gordon Bouret of Natick High School, whose study of a master plan for Natick was judged the best project among all other entries.

A special award was made to Miss Elnora K. Brophy of Gloucester High School for the originality of treatment shown by her civics class. Bronze medals were awarded to William B. Alden and Donald W. Davis of Abington; Leonard M. Hatch, Arlington; William J. Collins, Canton; Eunice Townsend, Gloucester; Henry Richards, Norwood; and William B. Gould of Wellesley.

Census Takers Delve Into N. H. History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—While the census takers were carrying out their coverage of the northern section of New Hampshire they ran across many incorporated places, some called purchases and others grants, and in some cases found the entire populations had moved out and that others had not been populated for many years.

The census takers found that the Atkinson and Gilmanton Academy Grant, that had a population of one at the last census, now has none, that the population of the Second College Grant has shrunk from 17 ten years ago to nothing today, and that the population of Bean's Purchase has decreased from 25 persons to none in the same period.

Grants and purchases that had no population ten years ago and still include the same lack of population include Bean's Grant, Chandler's Purchase, Cutt's Grant, Dix's Grant, Irving's Location, Low and Burbank Grant, Martin's Location, and Kilkenny.

There is a lot of history behind these purchases and grants, but little attention is paid to these unincorporated places. Atkinson and Gilmanton Academy Grant embraces about 13,000 acres in Coos County, granted by the Legislature in 1809 to Atkinson Academy and Gilmanton Academy. Bean's Grant is likewise located in Coos County and includes about 3,300 acres granted to Charles Bean in 1835. Alpheus Bean paid $1,023 in 1932 for the 33,000 acres in Coos County that goes to make up Bean's Purchase.

Chandler's Purchase involves about 10,000 acres southwest of Mount Washington bought by Jeremiah Chandler of Conway in 1835 for $300. Crawford's Purchase includes about 15,712 acres purchased for $8,000 in 1834. Cutts' Grant actually is a plot of land purchased by Thomas Cutts in 1810. The Second College Grant involves about six square miles of land in Coos County granted by the State Legislature in 1807 to Dartmouth College.

Dix's Grant represents land granted to Thomas Dix, Jr., in 1809. Dixville is an unincorporated place in Coos County granted to Timothy Dix, Jr., in 1809, and is now the location of the Balsams Hotel. Erving's Grant is about 2,035 acres granted by King George III to Francis Green of Boston in 1774. Green's Grant was also granted by King George III to Mr. Green of Boston, who had been a captain in the French and Indian War. What is now Hadley's Purchase is about 8,371 acres purchased by Henry G. Hadley of Oregon in 1834 for $500. Hale's Location is a grant from King George III to Jonathan Warner and others in 1774.

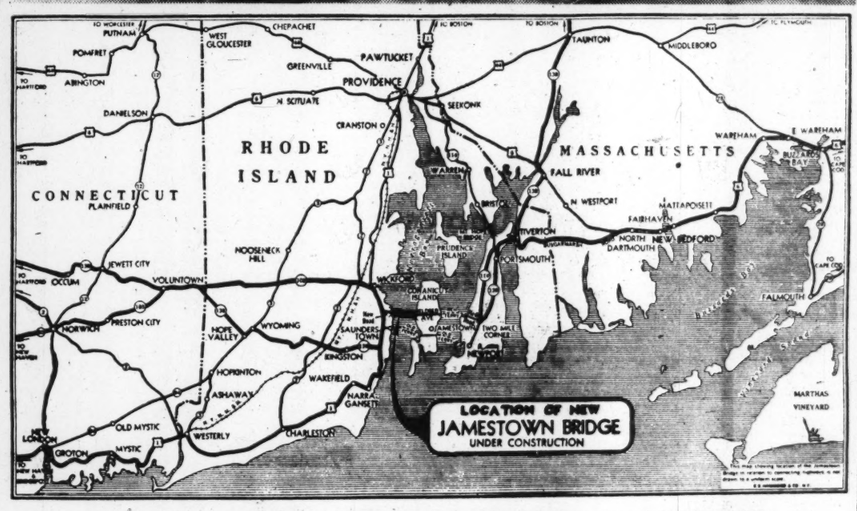
Low and Burbank's Grant was granted by the Legislature in 1832 to Clovis Low and Barker Burbank. Martin's Location is about 2,000 acres granted in 1773 by King George III to Thomas Martin of Portsmouth, who had served as a Conductor of Artillery Stores in the French and Indian War. Millsfield is 23,250 acres also granted by King George. Odell is an unincorporated plot of about 23,200 acres bought by Richard Odell in 1834 for $1,863.

Pinkham's Grant was granted to Daniel Pinkham in 1835. Sargent's Purchase represents land purchased for $300 in the White Mountains. The Federal Communications Commission has granted permission for the construction of facsimile broadcasting facilities at this unincorporated place. Success is a grant of about 30,500 acres from King George III to Benjamin McKay in 1773. Thompson and Meserve Purchase represents 12,000 acres purchased in 1835 for $500. Hart's Location was also a grant but is now an incorporated town.

Juvenile Court Hearing

The special legislative commission established to study the advisability of revising the juvenile court system will hold its final public hearing next Thursday, June 6, at Room 222, State House, at 11 a. m., Senator John D. Mackay (R) of Quincy, Chairman of the Commission, has announced.

Cape Cod Short-Cut Nears Completion



Bridge Brings Longest Span to New England—Cost $3,000,000

Upper—Workers start to fill the gap between the completed approaches of the new Jamestown, R. I., bridge across the west channel of Narragansett Bay. Steel for this final span of 640 feet in the 6,982-foot steel superstructure is being fed from barge. Lower—How the new bridge ferry route this summer will shorten the journey through its locality between the west, various New England communities and Cape Cod.

Big Bridge to Cut 50 Miles From Cape Cod to New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JAMESTOWN, R. I.—Travelers destined for Cape Cod and other New England shore points will find a new 50-mile short-cut ready for them when the summer season opens.

The new $3,000,000 WPA Jamestown Bridge, crossing the west channel of Narragansett Bay and connecting the scenic U. S. Route 1 with Jamestown, R. I., on picturesque Conanicut Island, is now nearing completion and will be open for traffic late in June or early in July. This route is completed by a ferry crossing from Jamestown, R. I., to Newport across the East channel of the bay.

The shore route to Cape Cod, in which the Jamestown Bridge will be an expeditious link, has always been popular with summer motorists despite the fact that it was necessary to use two ferries—one in West Narragansett Bay and one in the east on the opposite side of Conanicut Island.

The first of these ferry crossings will now be eliminated by this 6,982-foot span, the longest in New England. For motorists going from New York to the Cape it will save about 50 miles of travel through congested areas. And whereas the old ferry took from 45 to 50 minutes to make the crossing, motorists will now be able to cross the mile and a quarter of water in five minutes.

Although the grade on the bridge will not exceed an easy 5 per cent, the main cantilever span will rise 145 feet above sea level, affording an unusual view of the whole Narragansett Bay area and the many interesting naval reservations in the Newport region.

On Conanicut Island or Jamestown, as it is usually called, traffic will be routed from the eastern end of the bridge over a one-way circuit to and from the ferry which completes the crossing to Newport. Thus the motorist will get a brief glimpse of the historic island used as a sort of primeval summer resort by the Narragansett Indians and purchased from them by ancestors of the present inhabitants in 1657.

A longer circuit drive around Conanicut Island, now being improved, will touch on numerous spots of scenic and historic interest.

Wage Standards In Beauty Culture

The minimum wage for the beauty culture occupation which was ordered Sept. 1 of last year by the State Minimum Wage Commission on a directory basis without penalties for violation became mandatory today, carrying as "teeth" possible fines and resort to jail sentences, the latter of which however is rarely invoked.

The scale set by the State for women and minors in this occupation, the 21st to be made mandatory, is as follows:

Hairdressers, not less than $16.50 a week; operators, not less than $14.50; manicurists, not less than $14.50; maids and appointment clerks, not less than $14.50; for the first three months' employment in the industry, not less than $12.50 a week. Any week of 48 hours is considered a full working week.

Time during which employees are required to wait on the employer's premises and no work is provided by the employer is counted by the Minimum Wage Commission as working time, to be paid for at the individual worker's regular wage rate.

Eastern Star Order Honoring Mrs. Neill

Grand officers of the Order of the Eastern Star will meet at the Hotel Bancroft, Worcester, tonight for a reception tendered by Stella Chapter to Mrs. Annie D. Neill, newly elected Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts and a past Worthy Matron of Stella Chapter.

Festivities start with a dinner at 6 p. m., followed by a reception and entertainment. Charles E. Mathaurs, newly elected Grand Patron and the majority of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts will be in the receiving line.

Windjammer of the Old Days Is Called Back Into Service

Log of the Port of Boston

Called back by the increasing shortage of ship tonnage, after lying idle at the port of Boston for about two years, the four-masted schooner Helen Barnet Gring—typical windjammer of the old days—is to sail today for Hampton Roads, Va.

The Gring, which was tied up at Charles River Stores for months, is to carry a cargo of coal to Bermuda, a commodity that at one time comprised the chief item of freight moved by windjammer coasting schooners up the Atlantic Coast. Previous to being withdrawn from service and tied up at Boston, the Gring made a voyage to Birkenhead, England, with deals from Nova Scotia, returning to Savannah and bringing lumber up to Providence.

Another four-master, the Thomas S. Lawrence, sailed from Boston recently for Jacksonville, Fla., and thence to Cape Verde Islands, but was forced into New Bedford by heavy weather. Shipping men voice the opinion that she will give up the contemplated voyage.

Propeller Club

Roscoe H. Prior, President of the American Stevedoring Company, and Chairman of the prize committee of Boston's National Maritime Day Committee, is the new President of the Propeller Club of Boston, succeeding Charles F. Dutch.

Provincetown

Passenger service from Boston to Provincetown began today for the summer when the Clipper Line cruiser yacht Yankee Clipper inaugurated daily sailings from Edison Wharf. Tomorrow the Cape Cod Steamship Company's steamer Steel Pier makes a shakedown cruise into Massachusetts Bay for compass adjustment, and carrying a large number of special guests. Its first trip of the season to Provincetown is scheduled for Friday June 7, and its first moonlight cruise will be Wednesday evening, June 5.

New Vessels

Two new vessels are to be launched next week, the President Jackson, first of the seven C-3 passenger and cargo carriers being built for the American President Lines, on June 7 at Newport News, Va., and the Exchequer of the American Export Lines, on June 8, at the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation plant at Birmingham, Ala. Mrs. William Gibbs McAdoo, wife of the chairman of the Board of the American President Lines, is to be sponsor for the President Jackson.

Commerce Club

Shipping men of Boston, plan a "day off" next Wednesday, to participate in the annual outing and golf tournament of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, to be held at Seilers Ten Acres, Wayland. Golf starts at 11 a. m., with dinner at 7 p. m., followed by an entertainment.

Wharfage Issue

Correction of certain practices regarding wharfage charges at Commonwealth Pier, ordered by the United States Maritime Commission, has again been postponed, this time to July 20. The extension of time, granted the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as the operator of Commonwealth Piers in both South and East Boston, was said to be due to the present status of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R., which is a party to the practices to be corrected.

Dixie Awaits Test by Navy

The Dixie, first of a new destroyer-tender fleet being built for the United States Navy, is riding at anchor today in Boston Harbor, readying herself for acceptance trials as one of the world's most modern "floating repair-shops."

The $11,000,000 innovation is the first of five ships under order. It displaces 9,450 tons, and measures 520 feet at the water-line, with a beam of 73 feet. Built at the New York Shipbuilding Company's yard at Camden, N. J., it was laid down in May of 1938, under the 1937 authorization program, and was launched in May of last year.

The Dixie, which arrived yesterday, is expected to take aboard here a party of naval inspectors, who will conduct the test off Rockland, Maine, perhaps over the week end.

The destroyer-tender is designed so that three destroyers, such as those in the 1,500-ton class, can tie up along each side for repairs. It is heavily armed for anti-aircraft duties.

Labor Insurance Rate Cut in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 1 — While not affecting employers in all classes, insurance rates paid by employers under the New Hampshire Workmen's Compensation Act have been reduced about 5.6 per cent effective today, according to State Insurance Commissioner Arthur J. Rouillard.

Last fall increases of about 8.3 per cent were put into force. The changes now ordered provide reductions for 418 classes of employers, increases for 133 classes, and no change for 55 classes.

Aide to Conant Named

Appointment of Albert Calvert Smith, New York investment banker, to the position of private secretary to Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard was announced today by University authorities. Mr. Smith succeeds signed to practice law. While an undergraduate, in the same class (1914) as Dr. Conant, Mr. Smith was President of the Crimson, undergraduate daily. The Harvard President was a reporter for the paper.

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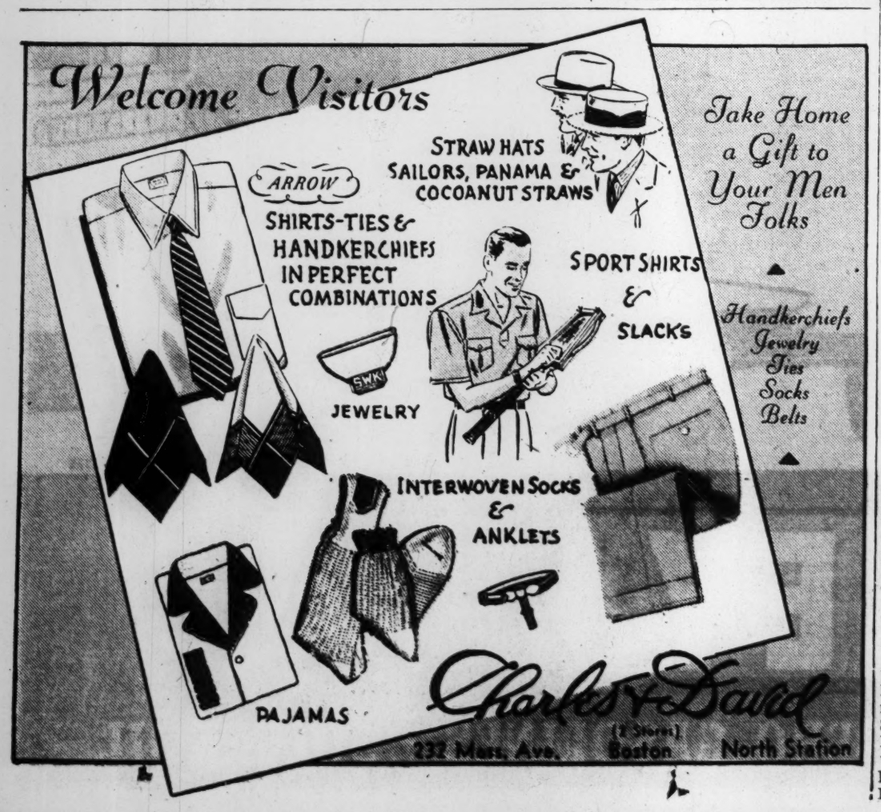
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Berkeley, Calif., College Has an Unsurpassed Athletic Plant—Chess Problems

Wide Range of Sports at U. of California

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Athletic-minded male students entering University of California at Berkeley have a wide range of sports from which to choose. There are six major and 15 minor sports under the control of the Associated Students organization. The major sports are football, track, baseball, crew, basketball, and tennis. On the list of minor sports are ice hockey, skiing, swimming, water polo, boxing, wrestling, fencing, cross-country, soccer, rugby football, handball, gymnastics, golf, riflery, and lightweight basketball.

An excellent staff of coaches is in charge of the various sports and the list for the major sports includes Leonard ("Stub") Allison, football; Ky Ebright, crew; Brutus Hamilton, track; Clint Evans, baseball; "Nibs" Price, basketball, and Tom Stowe, tennis. These are all men of national reputation and it is safe to say that no other college in the United States is better equipped in the coaching department.

79,000 Seats in Grid Stadium

In the matter of playing fields, equipment, and training facilities, U. C. is not surpassed by any other institution in the Nation. For football there is the Memorial Stadium, erected at a cost of $1,750,000 and seating 79,000 persons. Construction was financed by selling Big Game (U. C.-Stanford) tickets for 10 years in advance in sets of $100. At the lower end of the Campus is the Southwest Addition, a group of units known as Edwards Fields which represents an investment of $3,250,000. This consists of a magnificent gymnasium, an excellent baseball diamond with concrete bleachers, practice fields for football, and the famous Edward Field.

Within the gymnasium is a splendid basketball court with a seating capacity of 7,500; courts for all other indoor sports; well-equipped training quarters, large enough to take care of all the athletes who go out for the various sports. Every known up-to-date aid that will help to put the U. C. athletes on the field, track, or court in first-class condition has been installed and in charge is a most efficient head trainer and a capable staff of assistants. In the shower rooms are sufficient hot and cold showers to take care of 90 men at one time. Outside the gymnasium are two splendid swimming pools with adequate bleacher accommodations.

Adjoining the baseball field is Edwards Track Stadium in which is held all U. C.'s track and field activities. This is said to be the largest stadium in the United States designed solely for track and the only track in the world having two eight-lane straightaways—247 yards on the west and 250 yards on the east side. Concrete stands with a combined seating capacity of 25,000 face each other on opposite sides of the track. The quality of the track itself can be gauged by the time of 46.5s. registered by the great Ben Eastman of Stanford over 440 yards in 1932.

$10 Membership

It is obvious that sound administrative and business methods have been used in the establishment of this splendid athletic equipment. The Associated Students organization controls all sports activities and membership in this is open to all U. C. students at a cost of $10. This gives the member the privilege of trying out for any sport on the school list. The business end is in the capable hands of Graduate Manager Kenneth Priestley; Harry Davis has filled the important position of treasurer for a number of years; and Walter Frederick and his efficient secretary, Alice Phillips, handle all the publicity for the organization.

The 1939-40 fiscal year (up to Feb. 10) semiannual report of the A. S. U. C. showed a net profit of $84,337.97. Football receipts, after guarantees had been paid to visiting teams, were $223,409.89. From these receipts, direct expenses of $50,930.54 and ticket department expenses of $7,874.35 were deducted, resulting in a net profit of $164,605. It cost $38,798.04 to run the other 18 sports during the fall months and this amount, plus general overhead charges of $50,224.68 reduced the net profit to $75,582.28. The comparable profit for 1938 was $159,066.01.

About 1,600 students participated in the various sports during the 1939-40 season, 160 of this number being members of the varsity, freshman, or Ramblers football squads. Eighty went out for baseball, 40 for basketball, 40 for Rugby football, and 20 for tennis. Each year more and more California students are becoming interested in skiing and ice hockey The U. C. ski team won the 1940 Pacific Coast Intercollegiate championship at Badger Pass, Yosemite National Park; was third in the Pacific Coast Conference at Mount Rainier, and captured the honors at the Vanderbilt Memorial Races at Norden, Calif.

Iceland Rink

With the opening of the new East Bay $300,000 Iceland Rink scheduled for this fall an increased interest is expected to be shown in ice hockey by students of U. C. Last season the U. C. team played 25 games including participation in the International tournament at Los Angeles and a game against Colorado College on the rink of the Hotel Broadmoor at Colorado Springs. Next year Coach J. H. Schroeder hopes to have his team play a major schedule and is keen to arrange matches with Yale, Harvard, Dartmouth, Michigan State, and Toronto.

So far this year the U. of California has failed to win a major competition and consequently great interest is being manifested in the three groups which are about to set out to compete in the East. The track and field team is competing at Harvard University (June 1), in the I. C. 4-A. meet; Robert Peacock and Robert Harman will participate in the Intercollegiate Tennis championships; and Ky Ebright's crew will try to repeat U. C.'s wonderful 1939 victory at Poughkeepsie. Brutus Hamilton's track and field team will be a small but select group and although the final selection has not yet been made it is expected that the team will consist of Clarence Barnes (440 yards, 47.3s.), Denzil Widel (880 yards, 1:53.4s.); Hero Michael (shotput, 52ft. 7 in.), Guinn Smith (pole vault, 14ft. 4½in.), Barney Wolf (discus, 159ft.), Ted Vollmer (two-mile, 9m. 18s.), and Martin Bates (javelin, 204ft. 10⅞in.).

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BASEBALL

Tomorrow, Fenway Park, Two Games First Game 1:30

RED SOX vs. CHICAGO

Seats at Fenway Park

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

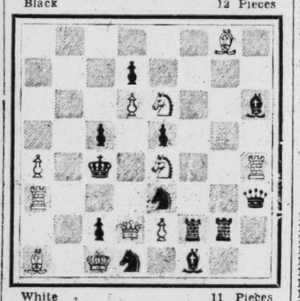
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

June 1, 1940

Problem No. 2249

By F. Gamage

Black ½ Pieces



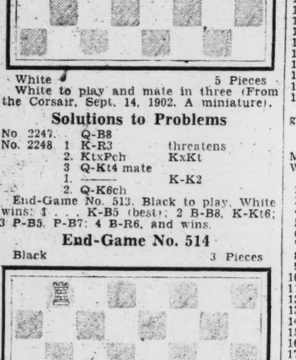
White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two (Fourth Prize, Western Daily Mercury, 1906).

Problem No. 2250

By F. Gamage

Black 1 Piece



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three (From the Corsair, Sept. 14, 1902. A miniature).

Solutions to Problems

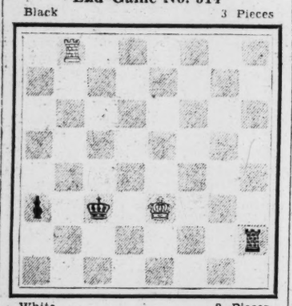
No. 2247. Q-B8

No. 2248. 1 K-R3 threatens
2. KtxPch KxKt
3 Q-Kt4 mate
1. ——— K-K2
2. Q-K6ch

End-Game No. 513. Black to play. White wins: 1 ... K-B5 (best); 2 B-B8, K-Kt6; 3 P-B5, P-B7; 4 B-R6, and wins.

End-Game No. 514

Black 3 Pieces



White 2 Pieces

White to play what result? (Alekhine-Euwe, match 1935. Alekhine missed the correct line).

Notes

The British Chess Magazine continues to appear regularly. The May issue reports chess is a favorite diversion with the troops. The usual Margate Easter Congress was not held, but the National Chess Center, in London, arranged a number of tournaments during the period from March 19 to 29. In the premier event, the contestants were five British players and five foreign experts now in England. H. Golombek, editor of the British Chess Magazine, and P. M. List, a refugee, shared first honors with 7½—1½. The latter lost to Sir George Thomas, while Golombek was undefeated.

More Games From the National Championship:

Queens' Pawn

Fine White	Hanauer Black	Fine White	Hanauer Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	30 B-Kt	K-Kt3
2 P-KKt3	P-K4	31 R-B	Kt-Q2
3 PxP	Kt-Kt5	32 P-R3	P-B4
4 P-K4	KtxKP	33 PxKt	PxKt
5 P-KB4	KKt-B3	34 PxPch	KxRP
6 B-K3	P-Q4	35 R-KB4	PxPch
7 PxP	Kt-Kt5	36 KxP	Kt-K4ch
8 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2	37 K-Q2	P-Kt4
9 BxBch	QxB	38 B-Q4	KxP
10 Kt-QB3	Q-B4	39 R-B7	K-Kt3
11 R-B	B-Q3	40 K-K2	R-QB
12 Kt-B3	Castles	41 R-R	RxR
13 Castles	R-K	42 BxKt	PxB
14 B-B2	Kt-Q2	43 R-B3	R-B7ch
15 P-QR3	Kt-R3	44 K-K3	R-B5
16 Kt-Q4	Q-Kt3	45 R-B2	R-Kt5
17 Q-Q3	QxQ	46 P-Q6	RxPch
18 PxQ	KKt-B4	47 K-K4	R-Kt8
19 KR-Q	Kt-B3	48 KxP	R-Q8
20 P-QKt4	KKt-Q2	49 K-K6	R-K8ch
21 KKt-Kt5	P-QR3	50 K-Q5	R-Q8ch
22 KtxB	PxKt	51 K-B6	R-B8ch
23 R-Q2	P-KR4	52 K-Kt6	R-Q8
24 K-Kt2	K-R2	53 KxP	R-Q6
25 K-B3	QR-B	54 KxP	RxRP
26 BK-B2	P-KKt4	55 R-Q2	R-R
27 PxP	Kt-K4ch	56 P-Q7	R-Q
28 K-K2	Kt(B3)-Kt5	57 K-B6	Resigns
29 Kt-K4	QR-Q		

Grunfeld Defense

Reinfeld White	Reshevsky Black	Reinfeld White	Reshevsky Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 BxP	KtxP
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	21 BxKtP	Q-K2
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	22 B-K4	R-Q7
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	23 R-B2	KR-Q
5 B-B4	P-B3	24 KR-B	KtxB
6 P-K3	Castles	25 QxKt	Q-B3
7 B-Q3	PxP	26 Q-B3	QxQ
8 BxBP	QKt-Q2	27 PxQ	RxR
9 Castles	Kt-Kt3	28 RxR	R-Q6
10 B-QKt3	KKt-Q4	29 K-Kt2	R-R6
11 B-K5	KtxKt	30 P-R4	R-R5
12 PxKt	B-Kt5	31 K-Kt3	R-R3
13 BxB	KxB	32 P-B4	PxPch
14 P-KR3	BxKt	33 KxP	R-R5ch
15 QxB	Q-B2	34 P-K4	R-R4
16 P-B4	Kt-Q2	35 P-B3	K-B3
17 P-B5	QR-Q	36 R-B6ch	K-Kt2
18 QR-B	P-K4	37 R-B2	K-B3
19 P-Q5	PxP	Drawn	

The first of a series of exhibition games:

English Opening

Marshfll White	Dr. Lasker Black	Marshall White	Dr. Lasker Black
1 P-QB4	P-K3	20 KR-QB	Q-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	21 P-R3	P-R5
3 Kt-B3	P-Q4	22 B-Kt5	R-R
4 P-Q4	QKt-Q2	23 BxP	RxB
5 B-Kt5	B-K2	24 P-QKt4	Q-K
6 P-K3	Castles	25 Q-B2	R-K2
7 Q-B2	P-B4	27 PxKt	PxP
8 BPxP	KtxP	28 PxP	RxKP
9 BxB	QxB	29 PxR	QxPch
10 KtxKt	PxKt	30 Q-B2	QxKt
11 B-Q3	P-KKt3	31 QxQ	RxQ
12 PxP	KtxP	32 R-R5	R-QB5
13 CastlesKR	P-QKt3	33 RxR	PxR
14 QR-B	P-QR4	34 R-QB5	B-R3
15 KR-Q	B-Kt2	35 P-QR4	K-B
16 Kt-Q4	KR-B	Adjourned, but Dr. Lasker resigned without resuming play.	
17 Q-K2	P-B5		
18 P-KR3	R-B2		
19 R-B3	QR-QB		

Lasker's twenty-eighth was either a misconception or desperation. After the text, his game crumbles speedily.

Grand Slam

BOULDER, Colo. (AP)—Nothing will top a grand slam, so Colorado U. is champion of champions in major sports in the Mountain Big Seven Conference.

The Buffaloes won the football, basketball, baseball and track titles in one college year.

They also won the Eastern division tennis and swimming titles, the Conference golf and gymnastics crowns and the divisional singles and doubles in tennis.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	22	10	.688
Cleveland	23	13	.639
Detroit	20	15	.571
New York	17	18	.486
Chicago	16	21	.432
Washington	16	22	.421
St. Louis	14	21	.400
Philadelphia	13	21	.382

Results May 31

Boston vs. New York, rain.

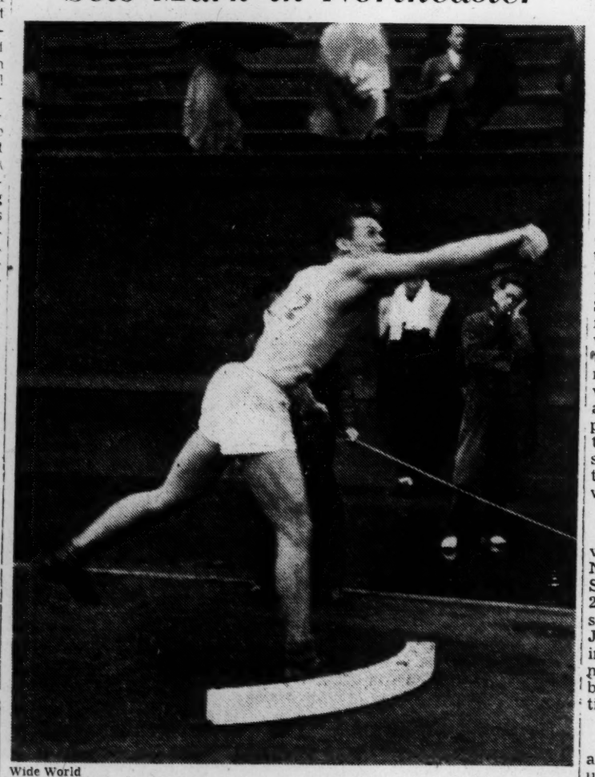
National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	25	10	.714
Brooklyn	21	10	.677
New York	19	12	.613
Chicago	18	19	.486
Philadelphia	12	18	.400
St. Louis	13	20	.394
Boston	11	18	.379
Pittsburgh	9	21	.300

Results May 31

No games scheduled.

Sets Mark in Northeaster



Wide World

Al Blozis of Georgetown University making new intercollegiate shotput record of 53ft. 6⅞in. at the I.-C. 4-A track and field trials at the Harvard Stadium May 31

These Men Coach Golden Bears

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

(1) Ky Ebright, crew; (2) Clint Evans, baseball; (3) Nibs Price, basketball; (4) Stub Allison, football.

Blozis Sets Two Records For I. C. 4-A

Qualifiers by Colleges

Yale	9
Pennsylvania	9
Pittsburgh	8
New York University	7
Penn State	6
Harvard	5
Manhattan	5
Cornell	5

Other qualifiers: 4—California, Georgetown; 3—Princeton, Maine, Tufts, Brown; 2—Colgate, Syracuse, Fordham, Boston College, Rhode Island State; 1—Temple, Rutgers, Michigan State.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Disregarding the worst conditions in meet history, Al Blozis of Georgetown yesterday broke both the shotput and discus records in the qualifying events of the 64th annual I. C. 4-A track and field championships at Harvard Stadium. In the rain and sloppy footing inside the Stadium, Blozis sent the 16-pound shot 53ft. 6⅞in. to break the former mark of 53ft. 2¾in. made by John Lyman of Stanford in 1934. Then on the discus field outside the Stadium, the Georgetown sophomore scaled the platter 167ft. 4⅝in., to erase the 10-year-old record of another Stanford great, Eric Krenz. The former mark was 163ft. 7⅜in.

In all, 87 athletes from 22 colleges qualified in the trials for today's semifinals and finals. Penn and Yale led the way with nine men each, with Pitt placing eight, N. Y. U. seven, Penn State six, and Harvard, Cornell, and Manhattan five each.

The summary of yesterday's events:

Shotput

Alfred C. Blozis, Georgetown, 53ft. 6⅞in., new meet record; Herbert W. Michael, California, 53ft. 1¼in.; John Bazyk, Pittsburgh, 49ft. 3in.; Edward Beetam, Pennsylvania, 48ft. 10in.; Howard P. Mendel, Harvard, 48ft. 5in.; Frederick W. West, Cornell, 46ft. 8¼in.

440-Yard Run

Three heats run, with first two men qualifying for final. First heat won by Clarence F. Barnes, California; second, Harold Bogrow, New York University. Time, 49.4s. Second heat won by James B. Herbert, New York University; second, F. Donald Selbie, Princeton. Time, 48.8s. Third heat won by Alfred L. Diebolt, Colgate; second, Wesley Wallace, Fordham. Time, 48.6s.

120-Yard High Hurdles

Four heats run, with first two men qualifying for semi-final. First heat won by Edward Dugger, Tufts; second, Richard Osborn, Yale. Time, 14.5s. Second heat won by Jay M. Shields, Yale; second, Thomas C. Garland, Manhattan. Time, 14.5s. Third heat won by James Smith, Temple; second, Walter K. Hall, Tufts. Time, 15.2s. Fourth heat won by Donald A. Donahue, Harvard; second, Theodore D. Day, Yale. Time, 15s.

100-Yard Dash

Four heats run with first three men qualifying for semi-fianls. First heat won by Norwood H. Ewell, Penn State; second, Jared Fangboner, New York University; third, George Kroupa, Pennsylvania. Time, 9.9s. Second heat won by David Lawyer, N. Y. U.; second, Robert L. Owen, Yale; third, Harley B. Lewis, Rutgers. Time, 10.1s. Third heat won by Palmer Hughes, Penn.; second, Harold Stickel, Pitt; third, James N. Rothschild, Yale. Time, 10s. Fourth heat won by Kenneth D. Clapp, Brown; second, Frank Ohl, Pitt; third, Robert J. Connelly, Syracuse. Time, 10.1s.

Broad Jump

Anson Perina, Princeton, 23ft. 5½in.; Frank Ohl, Pitt, 22ft. 6in.; Norwood H. Ewell, Penn State, 22ft. 5in.; Walter A. Arrington, Michigan State, 22ft. 1⅝in. Lester E. Murdoch, Cornell, 22ft. 1¼in.; George Kroupa, Penn, 21ft. 5⅞in.

880-Yard Run

Three heats run with first three men qualifying for semifinals. First heat won by James D. Lightbody, Jr., Harvard; second, Andrew E. Neidenig, Manhattan; third, Lynn E. Radcliffe, Syracuse. Time 1m. 56.8s. Second heat won by Edward Burrowes, Jr., Princeton; second, Donald C. Smith, Maine; third, Richard Belvea, Penn. Time 1m. 58.5s. Third heat won by Leslie MacMitchell, N. Y. U.; second, Kenneth Lyden, Georgetown; third, Joseph A. Zeitler, Manhattan. Time 1m. 59.8s.

Hammer Throw

Stanley F. Johnson, Maine, 166ft. 10¼in.; John J. McLaughry, Brown, 166ft. 5½in.; Robert H. Bennett, Maine, 166ft. 1in.; William J. Shallow, Harvard, 157ft. 3½in.; Joseph P. Zabilski, Boston College, 152ft. 11in.; Jack Cohen, Penn, 138ft. 10½in.

220-Yard Low Hurdles

Five heats run with first two men qualifying for semifinals. First heat won by Walter W. Zittel, Cornell; second, Thomas C. Garland, Manhattan. Time, 25.2s. Second heat won by Jay M. Shields, Yale; second, Harold Stickel, Pitt. Time, 24.4s. Third heat won by Theodore D. Day, Yale; second, Donald A. Donahue, Harvard. Time, 24.6s. Fourth heat won by Edward Dugger Tufts; second, Richard Osborn, Yale. Time, 24.6s. Fifth heat won by George A. Knoerl, Cornell; second, Warren Wittens, Penn. Time, 24.3s.

220-Yard Dash

Four heats run with first three men qualifying for semifinals. First won by Norwood H. Ewell, Penn State; second, Mortimer A. Alnwick, Georgetown; third, Alfred L. Diebolt, Colgate. Time, 22.2s. Second heat won by David Lawyer, N. Y. U.; second, Kenneth D. Clapp, Brown; third, John C. Heine, Manhattan. Time, 22.5s. Third heat won by Frank Ohl, Pitt; second, Jared Fangbouer, N. Y. U.; third, Robert Dorland, Fordham. Time, 22s. Fourth heat won by Robert L. Owen, Yale; second, Harold Stickel, Pitt; third, Robert C. Randall, Cornell. Time, 21.9s.

Discus Throw

Alfred C. Blozis, Georgetown, 167ft. 4⅝in., new meet record; Al Morro, Boston College, 144ft, 6in.; Bernard Wolf, California, 141ft. 1¼in.; Herbert S. Michael, California, 133ft. 11½in.; William Frick, Penn, 133ft. 5in.; Nick Vukmanic, Penn State, 128ft. 6in.

Javelin Throw

Nick Vukmanic, Penn State, 200ft. 9in.; James Elliott, Pitt, 196ft. 3¾in.; Edwin Perkins, Rhode Island State, 178ft. 6½in.; Edward Allen, Penn, 174ft. ½in.; Horace H. Whaley, Rhode Island State, 169ft 10¼in.; Joseph Bakura, 167ft 7in.

Sports Around the Hub

The Tri-State golf matches between Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island for the MacColl Trophy got under way at Kittansett Golf Club in Marion today, with sixsomes being played this afternoon and singles tomorrow morning.

In this thirty-second renewal of the matches, Connecticut has been installed as the favorite to take its third straight title. Representing Massachusetts was a team including State Champion Ted Adams of South Shore, Allan Ellis, Fred Hill, Joe Lynch, Ray Marad, Mel Demarais, Ted Crocker, Ted Bishop, Fred Hannon, Gerry Anderson, and Bobby Knowles.

* * *

Harvard and Columbia were due to meet in an Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League game on Soldiers Field, and Boston College was scheduled to meet Seton Hall at Newton in the only two local college baseball games of the day.

* * *

Talk is being heard that under conditions such as prevailed yesterday, athletes should not be required to go through their paces. In the sloppy going at Harvard Stadium in the I. C. 4-A meet, runners were striding in water in which they could see their reflections, and it would seem that the more sensible thing to have done would have been to postpone the affair until this morning. It would probably be more satisfactory to the athletes to go through a more strenuous program in a single day than to have to run and jump in weather like yesterday's.

* * *

There is one athlete, though, whom the rain did not bother. Norwood "Barney" Ewell of Penn State, who qualified in the 100, 220, and broad jump to give himself the opportunity to equal Ben Johnson's triple of 1937, declared in Dillon Field House after the meet, "No, sir, I wasn't bothered by the rain. Boy, I liked it." His times proved it.

* * *

The Women's Golf Association's annual State championship gets under way at Worcester Country Club on Monday with play scheduled right through the week to the final on Saturday. Mrs. Dorothy Beard will defend the title she won at Weston last year.

* * *

As they moved into Fenway Park for their four-game series with the Red Sox, the Chicago White Sox had three regulars hitting over .300 and three others not far below. Taft Wright and Luke Appling have led the attack and are among the first 10 in the American League. Wright was secured from Washington in a winter trade. Mike Kreevich is also over the charmed offensive level.

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LUNCHEON 55c — 65c — 75c

DINNER $1.00 — $1.10 — $1.25

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results May 31

International League

Buffalo 6, Rochester 4.
Others postponed, rain and wet grounds.

American Association

Kansas City 5, Milwaukee 2.
Minneapolis 13, St. Paul 4.
Columbus 2, Toledo 1.
Only games.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 4, San Francisco 3.
Seattle 6, Hollywood 2.
Oakland 18, Portland 2.
Los Angeles 8, San Diego 5.

Texas League

Shreveport 4, Tulsa 2.
Dallas 4, Beaumont 3.
Houston 7, Fort Worth 4.
San Antonio 8, Oklahoma City 3.

Southern Association

Chattanooga 4-5, Nashville 2-8.
Atlanta 4, Knoxville 3.
Little Rock 12, Birmingham 7.
Memphis 5, New Orleans 4 (11 innings).

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 7, Scranton 4.
Other games postponed, rain and wet grounds.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Hard Work

We have often been asked why it was that in past years American athletes have more than held their own with athletes of other countries in distances up to a mile and in field events, and have not done as well in running races at two miles or more.

And we believe that the answer is to be found in the fact that it is much harder work preparing for the longer distances than for the shorter ones and that the American athlete is not as willing to do this as is the European.

In past years the Finns have been the leaders in long distances. Such runners as Hannes Kolehmainen, Willie Ritola and Paavo Nurmi proved to be much too good for any Americans. And we attribute much of this superiority to their willingness to do the drudgery connected with preparing for the long distances.

We recall that what was known as a Finnish bath was claimed to have a part in training for long distances and when Jaako Mikola, Harvard's present track trainer, came to Cambridge he tried to get Willard L. Tibbetts, Harvard's fine distance runner, to take one of these baths. He did this but never tried a second one.

We also recall standing at the finish of a Boston A. A. Marathon Race with Tom Burke, the winner of the 100- and 400-meter dashes in the Olympic Games at Athens in 1896. We were discussing distance running and he said he could not understand how a runner would run such a distance when he could get just as good or a better prize for running only 100-meters, and there was a lot of common sense in that statement. Another reason in addition to the preparing being harder is to be found in the fact that American youths do more automobile riding and so do not develop their legs to the extent that the Europeans do.

But of late years we have noticed that more and more Americans are showing a willingness to take the more arduous training that goes with distance running. Gregory Rice of Notre Dame and Don Lash of Indiana are two notable examples of this.

And as the years go on we are predicting that the representatives of Uncle Sam will win their share of long-distance races with the best runners in the world.

And in addition to this the European runners will not be so good in the next few years as they were in the past on account of the present world war cutting down their chances for training and competition.

25 Years as Coach

By the Associated Press

Walla Walla, Wash.

When a college coach stays 25 years at the same job in these high pressure football days, it's something to celebrate.

So 500 sports enthusiasts and personal friends paid tribute May 31 to Coach R. V. (Nig) Borleske in observance of his silver anniversary as head man in Whiteman College athletics. Amos Alonzo Stagg of the College of the Pacific, and dean of American coaches, toasted Borleske.

McIntyre to Coach

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—University of Notre Dame officials have announced that John McIntyre, senior football center from Providence, R. I., had been named head gridiron coach at Crystal Lake, Ill., High School.

McIntyre succeeds Andy Puplis, one-time "Irish" quarter-back, who will coach Proviso High School at Maywood, Ill. Announcement was made also that Bob Windheim, "B" football team guard from West Concord, Mass., would coach all sports at Abbey School, Canyon City, Colo.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	300,000
Previous day's sales	526,760
1940 volume to date	111,390,650
1939 volume to date	96,807,795

Stock Market Trend Mixed; Trading Slow

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—Leading stocks moved listlessly over an irregularly lower route in today's brief market session.

Although plus signs were to be seen here and there at the start of the final hour, declines of fractions to a point or more predominated.

While some analysts felt prices may have already discounted adverse occurrences abroad, traders still seemed disinclined to reach for favorites in view of fears the Italians may further complicate the European picture by leaping to the side of the axis over the weekend. Sellers were equally timid because of the prospective "boom" elements in the administration's huge rearmament program.

Among stocks edging downward were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Anaconda, Westinghouse, Consolidated Edison, N. Y. Central, du Pont and Texas Corp.

Mild resistance was displayed by American Telephone, Southern Pacific, Sperry, Allied Chemical and U. S. Rubber.

Noted was the survey of the Federal Reserve Board showing the Nation's department store sales for the week ended May 25, were unchanged from the same week of 1939. For four weeks, though, distribution was 4 per cent larger than in the like period last year.

Reflecting the recent sharp liquidation of securities, brokers loans in the week completed Wednesday were estimated by the reserve banks in New York City to have fallen $53,000,000 to $350,000,000, lowest total since March, 1933.

The stock list ended May with a net decline for the month in the Associated Press average of 60 issues of 11.6 points. The turnover in May was the largest since last September and the heaviest for any corresponding month since 1933.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market ambled along a fractionally irregular route today.

Price currents were muddy even in the foreign section, where gains in German, Belgian and selected South American loans contrasted with losses for Canadian, Japanese and Italian bonds.

Buyers of domestic corporates were subdued by the possibility of a violent turn in war fortunes over the week end. At the same time selling was spiked by the possibilities for industrial expansion inherent in the Administration's defense program.

Trade in U. S. Governments came almost to a standstill while dealers took time out to consider the Government's new financing problems.

Canadian Pacific perpetual 4s, recently under severe pressure, was a trading favorite at a gain of more 2 points. Others up included Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, Frisco 4½s of '78, St. Paul 5s, consolidated Oil convertible 3½s and Santa fe 4s.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Loew's (Marcus) Theatres Ltd 7% pf	$3.50	June 29	June 15
Roxborough K M	4c	.....	.....
Extra			
Amer Hawaii S S	50c	June 29	June 15
Gen Reinsurance	25c	June 15	June 8
Lamaque G M	10c	July 1	June 10
Mech & Farmers Bk Alb	$5	June 1	May 31
Sussex Tr (Del)	10c	July 1	June 10
Final			
Carpenter Steel	$1.25	June 20	June 10
Tri Co Tel 6% A	$1.50	July 1	June 15
Reduced			
Trinity Un Ins Dallas	25c	May 15	May 10
Irregular			
Boston Garden-Arena Corp pf	$6	May 29	May 27
Chem Pap & Fib Co Ltd A	25c	June 25	May 31
Crane Co Realty	$7	June 14	June 7
Duncan El	25c	June 15	June 1
Hayden Chem	75c	June 1	May 24
Pepsi-Cola	$5	June 10	May 24
Pete Co Am	35c	June 28	June 12
Talcott (J)	10c	July 1	June 15
Thomson El W	$1	June 1	May 9
Un G&E Conn	75c	June 6	June 1
Valley M & Iron	50c	June 1	May 20
Weston El Inst	50c	June 10	May 27
Weyenberg Shoe	37½c	June 15	June 7
Regular			
Ala Gt So RR	$3	June 28	June 8
Do pf	$3	June 28	June 8
Alleg Lud Steel	25c	July 1	June 17
Allied Ch & Dye	$1.50 Q	June 20	June 8
Am Asph Roof pf	$1.50 Q	July 15	June 29
Am Can 7% pf	$1.75 Q	July 1	June 14
Am Cit P&L A	68¾c Q	July 1	June 11
Am Gen Ins Co (Houston, Texas)	25c Q	June 29	June 20
Am Hawaii S S	25c Q	June 29	June 15
A T & S F R R pf	$2.50	Aug. 1	June 27
Bathurst Pow & Pap Co Ltd A	25c	Aug. 1	July 17
Brillo Mfg	50c Q	July 1	June 15
Do A	50c Q	July 1	June 15
Ca Celanese	25c	June 29	June 14
Do pf	$1.75 Q	June 29	June 14
Ca Fire Ins Winpg	$2 S	July 2	June 20
City & Sub Homes	25c	June 4	June 1
Clark Cout	25c	June 14	June 6
Clorax Chem	75c Q	June 25	June 18
Columbia Bak	25c	July 5	June 15
Do pf	25c Q	July 5	June 15
Cream of Am	12½c Q	June 29	June 10
Crowell - Collier Publishing Co	50c Q	June 24	June 14
Devoe & Reynolds Co. Inc 7% pf	$1.75 Q	July 1	June 20
Doernbecher Mfg	15c Q	June 20	June 5
Draper Corp	75c Q	July 1	June 1
East Mahanoy RR Co	$1.35 S	June 15	June 5
Eddy Paper	25c	June 29	June 15
Elec Cont & Mfg	75c	July 1	June 20
Elmira & Wmspt R R pf	$1.60 Q	July 1	June 20
First Nat Strs	62½c Q	July 1	June 7
Gen Reinsurance	25c Q	June 15	June 8
Gulf Oil	25c	July 1	June 13
Harvey Hubbell	40c Q	June 20	June 8
Lamaque G M	10c Q	July 1	June 10
Mech & Farmers Bank Alb	$5 Q	July 1	June 29
Merrimac Hat Co pf	25c	June 1	May 27
Met Edison pf	$1 Q	June 1	May 27
Michigan Consolidated Gas Co 6% pf	$1.50 Q	June 1	June 7
Nat Lead	$1.50	June 1	May 28
Do pf B	$1.50 Q	Aug. 1	July 29
No Am Co	30c Q	July 1	June 10
Do 6% pf	75c Q	July 1	June 10
Do 6¾% pf	71¼c Q	July 1	June 10
Penny Co (J C)	75c	June 29	June 17
Penna Gl Sd pf	$1.75 Q	July 1	June 15
Peter Paul Inc	50c	July 1	June 21
Publication Cp voting	50c	June 27	June 17
Do non-voting	50c Q	June 27	June 17
Do orig pf	$1.75 Q	July 1	June 20
Do 7% 1st pf	$1.75 Q	June 15	June 5
Reading Co 2d pf	50c Q	July 11	June 20
Rem Rand	20c	July 1	June 10
Do pf	$1.12½ Q	July 1	June 10
Ruberoid	30c	June 28	June 12
Simon (H) &Sons, Ltd	15c	June 29	June 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75 Q	June 29	June 15
Spen Trask Fund, Inc	15c	June 15	June 5
Sussex Tr (Del)	40c S	July 1	June 15
Tri Co Tel 1st pf	$1.50 Q	July 1	June 15
20th C Fox pf	37½c Q	June 29	June 15
Union Carbide & C	60c	July 1	June 7
West Tex Util pf	$1.50 Q	July 1	June 15

*Payable in cash or "B" stock.

—1940— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	53½	52	53½	M'y29
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	37½	37½	37½	M'y31
9	4¼	Adams Express	4	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
27½	17	Adam-Millis (1)	3	17⅜	17	17	— ½
19½	13	Addressog (1.40)	3	13	13	13	M'y31
58⅛	36¾	Air Reduc (1a)	4	39	38⅝	39	
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y27
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
1⅛	½	Alleghany Corp	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	6	6	6	M'y29
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	3	8	8	8	M'y29
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	9	19⅜	18¾	19	— ⅛
12¾	7⅛	Allen Ind (¼e)	3	7¼	7	7	— ½
182	136	Al Ch &Dye (6)	2	142	142	142	+1
14	8⅞	Allied Kid(.80)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	M'y28
16¾	10¼	Allied Mills(¾e)	5	10½	10½	10½	M'y31
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
73⅞	55	Allied Strs pf(5)	2	55	55	55	M'y28
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	7	26	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
16	11¼	Alpha Cem(½e)	5	11⅝	11¼	11¼	M'y31
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y28
18	9½	Amal Lesth pf	1	9½	9½	9½	M'y28
58½	38½	Amerada Cp(2)	5	40½	40	40	M'y31
21	12⅛	AmAgCh(.30e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y31
75	41¾	Am Airlines	1	53⅜	53	53⅜	+ ⅜
12¾	6⅛	Am Bank Note	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.30e)	2	31	31	31	+1
116½	87	Am Can (4)	3	90½	90½	90½	M'y31
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	M'y29
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	9	23	22¾	23	
51¾	34	Am Car pf	6	41	41	41	
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(.80e)	3	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf(5)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	115	114⅞	114⅞	— ⅛
9¾	5½	AmColtype(¼e)	3	6	6	6	
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	5	5	5	5	M'y29
15¼	8	Am Crystal Sug	2	9⅛	9	9	— ⅜
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1½	1⅜	1½	M'y28
6⅜	5	Am European	2	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	Apr16
⅜	1	Am&For Pow	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FP$6pf(.60k)	3	13	13	13	
28¼	10⅜	A&FP$7pf(.70k)	5	15	15	15	
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	6	3	3	3	M'y31
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1)	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ⅝
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	3	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y25
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'y31
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y31
35	18	Am Ice pf(½e)	3	18	18	18	M'y28
6⅜	3¼	Am Internat'l	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	41½	41½	41½	M'y31
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	8	12	11½	11½	— ½
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	1	43	43	43	M'y31
147⅜	10	Am M & F (.80)	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
5⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y29
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	6	15	15	15	— ½
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	4	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
63¼	34¾	AmP&L$6(33⅜k)	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
54	28¼	A P&L$5 2.81¼k	6	38	37¼	37¾	+ ¾
10⅝	5¼	Am Rad & St S	13	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	11	11	10⅞	11	
70	48¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	55	55	55	M'y29
12¾	7¾	Am Saf R (.80)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (1e)	22	36⅛	34⅞	34⅞	—1¼
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	122	122	122	M'y31
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	54	54	54	— ⅛
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F(½e)	11	23¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¼e)	2	11	11	11	+ ½
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	M'y31
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	14	14	14	M'y31
93	75	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	75	75	75	M'y28
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'y31
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	18	150	149⅛	149¾	+ ⅞
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	4	72	71½	71½	M'y31
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	7	73½	72½	73	M'y31
151	137	Am Tob pf (6)	1	138	137	137	M'y28
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
101½	84⅞	Am W W pf (6)	2	85	84⅞	84⅞	M'y28
12	6	Am Woolen	6	7	6⅞	7	+ ½
52½	25½	Am Wool pf(3k)	7	30¼	29½	29⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	4½	Am Zinc L & S	3	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
45½	38	Am Z p pf(2½k)	1	38	38	38	M'y16
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	51	22	21½	21¾	— ⅛
41¼	20	Anacon W & C	1	24	24	24	—1
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y29
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	10	10	10	M'y28
4¼	2	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	M'y28
35½	24	Arch-D-M (.70e)	1	24	24	24	M'y31
110⅛	98¾	Arm Del pf (7)	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	M'y31
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	36½	36½	36½	M'y29
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¼	22⅜	Arm Cork (½e)	5	24¼	24	24	+ ¾
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	1	6¼	6¾	6¾	M'y31
9½	3¾	Artloom Corp	3	4½	4	4½	M'y28
5	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	5	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
78	74¾	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	AsDG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	33	Associates In (2)	1	33	33	33	M'y20
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
57½	39½	A T & S F pf(5e)	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	M'y31
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
22⅜	8½	Atl G&W Indies	1	9	9	9	M'y28
22½	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	10	10	10	M'y29
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	19	20¼	20	20⅛	
110	104	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	104	104	104	M'y24
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	7	7	7	7	
51	43½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	43½	43½	43½	M'y31
80½	57	Atlas Pow (1½e)	2	60	57	57	M'y23
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	2	4½	4⅜	4½	M'y25
51½	17⅜	Austin Nichols	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	M'y29
8⅝	4⅛	Aviation Corp	17	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	7	14¼	13¾	13⅞	
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	8	Bangor & Ar	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	4	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	M'y31
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	M'y31
13⅜	7⅜	Barnsdall (.30e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	1	25	25	25	
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	M'y31
112⅜	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	M'y29
105	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	103	103	103	M'y27
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	104½	104½	104½	M'y24
9⅞	7½	Beld-Hem (.40e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
67½	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Apr24
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	6	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	— ¾
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.45e)	2	18½	18½	18½	
56¾	50	Ben In L pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	M'y31
30	22½	Best & Co(1.00a)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ¾
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	48	72¼	70	70⅜	— ⅝
120½	109½	Beth S 7% pf(7)	7	1 5	112½	112½	M'y31
54½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	3	17¾	17⅜	17¾	— ¼
22½	15	Black&Dk (¼e)	3	17	17	17	M'y31
11⅜	3¾	Blaw-Knox	4	7½	7½	7½	M'y31
23¼	13⅜	Bliss & L (¼e)	4	15½	15	15	M'y31
28⅞	14¾	Boeing Airplane	14	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	2	22½	22	22½	M'y31
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	18½	18¼	18¼	M'y31
24¼	17⅝	Borden Co (.60e)	14	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
25⅜	12⅞	Borg-Warn (½e)	6	16⅜	15½	15¾	— ⅛
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y29
57¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	4	28	27¾	28	M'y31
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	4	5	5	5	
13¾	8	Bridgeport B	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	29	29	29	M'y28
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	39½	39½	39½	M'y29
3⅜	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3	3	3	
Co Ltd A	25c	Aug. 1	July 17				
19¾	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	31	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	M'y14
63⅛	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	21	56½	58	58½	M'y28
25½	13¾	Bkly Un G (½e)	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
57½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	6	17½	17	17⅜	— ⅜
10⅛	6½	Bucyrus-Erie	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	4	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wheel	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
33	17⅝	Bullova Watch(2a)	4	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
12½	7⅜	Bur Ad M(.20e)	11	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
2	1	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y31
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
23¼	18	But Bros pf(1½)	1	18	18	18	M'y29
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y31
13¾	6⅜	Byers (AM) Co	1	7½	7½	7½	
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	10	10	10	M'y28

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (¼e)	6	16½	16	16½	+ ¾
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅝	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(½e)	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	2	12	12	12	— ½
23½	11¾	Can Dry	7	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1⅝e)	1	30	30	30	
6	3½	Capital Ad A	2	3⅝	3½	3½	M'y23
32¾	22⅜	Carpenter (1¾e)	2	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2	Car & Gen (.05e)	1	2	2	2	M'y31
75	39¼	Case (J I) Co	2	44½	44	44	M'y29
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	46⅛	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
35½	20	Celanese (½g)	11	23⅜	22¾	23½	+ ¼
12½	5	Celotex Corp	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
26¼	18	Cent Aguir (1⅓)	1	19	19	19	
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2	2	2	M'y31
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	4	2½	2½	2½	M'y23
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y31
6	3	Century Rib M	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y28
41⅛	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
6⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
21⅛	15	Chain Belt (1⅛e)	1	15	15	15	M'y28
30⅜	17⅛	Cham P&F(.40e)	2	19	19	19	M'y23
29½	11	Checker Cab	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	M'y29
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	5	32⅞	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
97½	85	Ches & O pf (4)	1	85	85	85	M'y22

—1940— High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47⅝	31¼	Ches Corp	3	31½	31½	31½	M'y31
2½	7⅛	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	M'y31
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Chi & N West pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y31
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	4	¾	¾	¾	M'y28
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y31
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
52	52	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	5	10	9¾	10	M'y31
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	27½	25½	25½	M'y23
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	M'y22
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	M'y31
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y22
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y31
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	7⅞	8	M'y22
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	2	10	10	10	M'y29
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y31
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	9	59¼	58½	58⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	10⅛	City I & F (.60e)	1	11	10¾	10¾	
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y31
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	5	26	26	26	
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.40e)	3	30¼	30	30	
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	1	31	31	31	
45½	25½	Cluett Peab (1e)	4	30¾	30	30	—1
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1⅛e)	4	103	102½	103	+1⅛
63	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	56	56	56	M'y31
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	23	11	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
103¾	102⅜	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	M'r
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	2	20½	20¼	20¼	— ¼
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	15	15	15	— ½
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	2	17	17	17	
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	9	17	17	17	M'y31
7½	4¼	Col G & E (.20e)	8	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
93½	67½	Col G&E pfA (6)	3	70½	70½	70½	M'y31
8⅜	3½	Colum Pict	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	15	15	15	M'y31
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	1	72	72	72	—1
48	28	Comi Credit (4)	9	30½	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
108½	99	Com Cr pf (4½)	2	100	100	100	M'y23
56	33	Comi Inv Tr (4)	4	35	34¾	34⅞	— ⅜
13	97¼	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	4	99½	99	99	M'y28
16⅜	8	Comi Solvents	29	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
1½	¾	Com'th & South	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	+1⅛
73¼	42	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ½
33	26	Com Edis (1.80)	55	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	5	3	3	3	M'y28
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	3	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

SEC Reports Security Sales By Officials

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities Commission reported that Charles S. Payson of New York sold 3,400 shares of $25 par common stock of American Rolling Mill Company during March.

The sales, made in blocks of 200 shares each on 17 consecutive business days, were published in the commission's supplementary report on transactions by officers, directors and principal owners of securities.

Transactions Listed

Other transactions reported included:

Henry Levitt of Detroit bought 1,000 shares of Bohn Aluminum & Brass $5 par common. Robert C. Suhr of Cleveland bought 1,000 shares of City Ice & Fuel Company common stock, no par value. Edward W. Morris of St. Louis sold 2,500 shares of Collins Morris Shoe Company $1 par common.

Edwin B. Henry of Grosse Pointe, Mich., sold 1,700 shares of Detroit Michigan Stove $1 par common. B. Allison Gillies of Bethpage, N. Y., gave away 200 shares of Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation $1 par common. M. M. McGraw of Wilmington, Del., reported a net disposal of 1,600 shares of McGraw Electric Company $1 par common, including 300 shares given away.

Albert F. Stepan of Los Angeles sold his entire 800 shares of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., common stock. Scott R. Dunlap of Hollywood, Calif., bought options for 3,096 shares of Monogram Pictures Corporation common stock and received an equal amount as a gift. M. B. Johnson of Salt Lake City bought 50,000 shares of new Quincy Mining Company common, while Philip C. Reynolds of Salt Lake City sold 30,500 shares and bought 30,000.

More Transactions

A. M. Custer of Johnstown, Pa., sold 1,000 shares of Penn Traffic Company common. Eliot Wadsworth of Boston sold 1,000 shares of Stone & Webster, Inc., capital stock and Howard F. Neill of New York bought 200 shares. J. Cheever Cowdin of New York bought 3,500 Universal Corporation common voting trust certificates; Daniel M. Shaeffer of Philadelphia bought 2,000 and Preston Davie of New York bought 1,700 of the same issue. Davie also bought 100 shares of common stock and sold 70 shares of 8 per cent cumulative first preferred stock.

Harvey J. Frame of Waukesha, Wis., gave away 1,500 shares of Waukesha Motor Company $5 par common.

Scramble to Buy Steel Indicates High June Output

NEW YORK, May 31 (AP)—A scramble to get steel—comparable with the excited burst of buying at the outset of the war last September—was reported today by Dow, Jones & Co., financial news agency.

Both export and domestic buying, it was said, had been stimulated by the urge to lay in stocks before heavy industries feel the force of the United States' big armament program.

With steel operations already up to about 76 per cent of capacity on the belated spring upswing from the year's low of 60 per cent, the agency said trade sources looked for further expansion in June.

"Predictions of a rate exceeding 90 per cent of capacity are general," it added. "The high mark during the bulge last fall was a schedule of 94.4 per cent for the week beginning Nov. 27.

"More than one observer believes this figure will be approached and perhaps even passed unless there is a sudden change in conditions.

"Foreign buyers are asking for shipments as soon as possible and domestic consumers are taking tonnages in excess of their requirements because of the growing fears that they will not be able to get the steel later on when it will be needed in their own manufacturing activities."

Auto Output Drops On Holiday Closing

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports placed this week's output of the automobile plants at 60,980 units, compared with 96,810 last week and 32,445 this week a year ago.

The decline this week was due to the three-day program in most factories because of the Memorial Day holiday.

Ward's said June operations would rebound after this week's curtailment, but would not reach the levels attained during the work weeks of May.

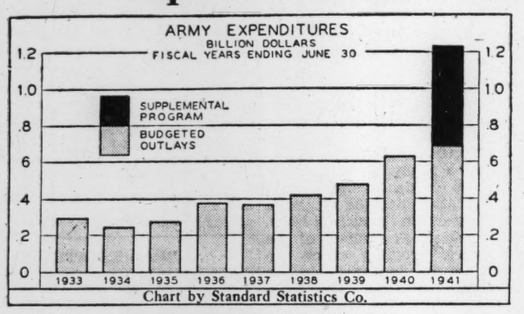
Mead Corp. Sells Interest In St. Joe Paper Company

NEW YORK (AP)—Mead Corporation informed stockholders it had disposed of its interest in St. Joe Paper Company, which operates a kraft liner board plant at Port St. Joe, Fla.

The announcement did not state to whom the interest had been sold, but said of the price received that it was "a cash amount which would cover the investment, plus a profit."

Financial manuals indicate that Mead, whose headquarters are at Chillicothe, Ohio, and Almours Securities, Inc., each owned a 50 per cent stock interest in the St. Joe concern and that each had contributed $1,000,000 to its stock capitalization.

Army Budget Nearly Doubled In Proposed Defense Plan



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Almost a doubling of the budgeted appropriation for the Army is recommended in the President's national defense plan. The bulk of the money is going for aircraft but substantial amounts are to be spent for anti-aircraft guns and mechanized equipment.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The Chancellor has estimated his revenue for the current year, after increasing various taxes and introducing some new taxes, at £1,234,000,000. Income tax, surtax, and estate duties are together expected to bring in £620,000,000. Customs, excise and motor vehicle duties bring in a further £501,000,000. From various miscellaneous sources comes a further £52,000,000.

Inherited from the last budget is the wartime measure, the Excess Profits Duty, and its rudimentary beginning, the National Defense Contribution. These are taxes levied on the growth of profits above an arbitrarily assessed peacetime level, and they are supposed to collect for the Government a proportion of increased profits made under wartime conditions.

It is clearly extremely difficult to fix a just basis for such a tax which can be applied uniformly to all companies and industries. There has been much criticism of the present bases and some of the criticisms have been accepted by the Government and modifications are to be made.

At the best, only very rough justice can be done. From this tax the Chancellor anticipates a yield during the current financial year of £70,000,000. What he will get, and the value of it to him, will depend in large part upon his own financial policy; if inflation develops, the yield may be high in pounds.

Sales Tax Proposed

A further tax has been proposed by the Chancellor: a tax on purchases, or, in more familiar terms, our old friend, the Sales Tax. It is to be levied between the wholesaler and the retailer. The amount of the tax is not announced, nor the date of its application; the matter is to be discussed with the various trades.

Its levy at the stage between wholesaler and retailer is a matter of administrative convenience, which will turn on how easy it is to define a wholesaler.

To be exempted from this tax are food, drink, exports, articles already subject to heavy duty, such as tobacco or petrol, and all services. Unless the rate of tax is punitive, it can hardly bring in a sufficient revenue to grade it as an alternative to Mr. Keynes' compulsory savings plan.

An estimate of retail value of goods sold (excluding services) for 1937 compiled by the London Press Exchange showed a total of £2,830,000,000. But of this, £1,870 was for foodstuffs, drink, tobacco, petrol, and oil, and coal. Thus the retail value of goods liable to the purchase tax was roughly £960,000,000 in 1937. A levy at the rate of 10 per cent of the retail value would produce less than £100,000,000. And the administrative cost of collecting this sum will undoubtedly be very high.

Stock Exchange Affected

The budget speech also roughly forecast another innovation in British finance that will have drastic effects on the stock exchange. A new bill, to be introduced, will propose that a public company shall not distribute a greater dividend on ordinary shares than was distributed in any one of three prewar years.

This may mean no distribution higher than in the best of the three prewar years, or than in the worst of them. On the face of it, it means the latter alternative. It may mean rate of dividend or total cash distribution, and the latter seems to be indicated.

It seems that a company may have the choice between paying not more than the lowest dividend of the three prewar years, or 4 per cent, whichever is the higher.

This seems to suggest quite a different method of application to that used for the Excess Profits Duty. The latter is levied on increased profits above a standard cash amount of a base year; only as a concession obtained by application to a Board of Referees can a company substitute for base-year profits a percentage on capital.

A final provision is that it will be prohibited to distribute bonus shares during the war, save in such exceptional circumstances as amalgamation.

The valuation of equities on the stock exchange will be difficult if not impossible until the new regulations are published and studied in detail. If a company is at present distributing less than the permitted prewar case, its common shares will still maintain an equity interest.

If it is distributing more than its base, common shares become fixed interest shares for the duration, with a postwar equity interest in whatever earnings may be undistributed and reinvested in the business or lent to the Government.

But it will be a pretty problem to put a value upon a postwar equity interest in undistributed earnings. The capital value of the common shares will of course be protected by such undistributed earnings, but how to calculate the value of these reserves in terms of postwar dividends or bonus distributions?

Plan Not Opposed

Uncertainty about the operation of the proposal does not mean that the City opposes it. On the contrary, limitation of dividends, as a means of limiting consumption and of increasing funds available for lending to the Government, has been canvassed for some time in the City and been considered advisable on general economic grounds.

The City would, however, draw the further moral that if the Chancellor finds it necessary and good to limit dividends compulsorily, in order to tap sources for loans to the Government, he should also find it equally necessary and good to adopt compulsion in limiting civilian consumption by a Keynes plan or alternative if he can find it.

The prohibition of distribution of earnings in dividends above prewar base will stimulate investment in short-term gilt-edged securities. Companies will wish to keep their funds liquid. This will undoubtedly consolidate the cheap-money policy of the Government.

This was the stock market's immediate reaction to the Budget. But the situation will be quite different if inflation develops. That even the present budget spells inflation is the view of most commentators. Particularly since, under the urge of public criticism, and any speeding up of the war, expenditure does in fact increase at a faster rate than the Chancellor has assumed in his calculations.

From the point of view of winning the war, the public will be glad to see expenditure rising; but if no new amended budget is introduced to meet such rising expenditure, inflation will seem even more certain. Though by inflation, no one has in mind an uncontrolled German inflation.

Retail Trade Cut Down By War, Weather

NEW YORK (AP)—War and adverse weather were blamed by merchants for generally disappointing retail trade during the past week, Dun & Bradstreet said in its weekly survey.

"Response on clear warm days was said still to be sufficiently buoyant to indicate that shoppers were not modifying purchasing plans drastically," the review stated. "Even electrical appliance and jewelry lines, in which the buying hesitancy was felt first, continued to report some gain in volume over a year ago."

Retail volume for the Nation was estimated 2 to 5 per cent higher than last year.

"The only region to maintain its year-to-year increase," asserted the review, "was the Middle West, where industrial centers recorded gains averaging 5 to 11 per cent. Sales in the East, which have been most susceptible to stock market trends and war moves, were a little under a year ago, the total decrease being no more than 3 per cent.

"Percentage comparisons for other regions were as follows: New England up 1 to 3, South up 2 to 8, Southwest up 2 to 5, Northwest up 3 to 6, Pacific Coast down 1 or 2.

"Retailers continued to buy as close to the vest as possible. For the most part, the only orders placed during the week were to round out summer stocks or promotional lines.

"Wholesalers pointed out, however, that the slowing down in trading by no means signifies a disruption of markets. Although retailer sentiment is said to have been quite deeply affected by recent developments abroad, few attempts have been made to withdraw orders or put pressure on prices."

Many Wool Growers Ask for Suspension Of Futures Trading

While the absence of actual mill demand for raw wool causes an unsettled price situation, the fluctuations of the wool top futures market are attracting more attention among the trade than usual because of their violent fluctuations.

Wool merchants, manufacturers, and growers, maintaining that quotations on "futures" have little or no relation to the supply and demand factor for the raw wool, are urging the United States Secretary of Agriculture to set a minimum price at which trading can be done on the top futures market.

They aver that the value of their inventory is substantially reduced by the action of the futures market. Growers, with the most at stake, have applied to the Secretary to suspend futures trading.

In some sections of the West, growers are refusing to show their wool on account of the low-priced offerings. Many growers are consigning their wool to co-operative associations for marketing when the mills need it most.

Mohair sales are being made in a limited way for Texas original bag mohair around 53 to 54 cents for adult and 78 to 80 cents for kid mohair, in the Boston market.

Dividend Meetings

Important companies which will hold dividend meetings next week as compiled by Fitch Investors Service, follow:

Monday, June 3

American Crystal Sugar Co. (6% Pfd.)

Beatrice Creamery Co. ($5 Pfd. & Com.) (10:30 a. m.)

Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp. ($2.50 Cum. Prior Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.)

Cannon Mills Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)

Celanese Corp. of America (7% Pfd. & Com.)

General American Transportation Corp. (Com.) (2 p. m.)

International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd. (7% Pfd.) (2:30 p. m.)

Tuesday, June 4

American Smelting & Refining Co. (7% 1st Pfd. & Com.) (12 m.)

American Water Works & Electric Co., Inc. ($6 Pfd.) (11:15 a. m.)

Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. (5% Prd. & Com.) (10 a. m.)

Homestake Mining Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)

International Shoe Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)

Lambert Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)

Reliance Mfg. Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.)

Tri-Continental Corp. ($6 Pfd.) (2 p. m.)

West Penn Electric Co. (6% & 7% Pfd. & Cl. "A") (11 a. m.)

West Penn Power Co. (4½% Cum. Pfd.) (11 a. m.)

Wednesday, June 5

American Agricultural Chemical Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)

American Snuff Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.)

General American Investors Co., Inc. ($6 Pfd.) (12 m.)

General Printing Ink Co. ($6 Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.)

General Time Instruments Corp. ($6 Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.)

Lehman Corp. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)

Loew's Inc. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.)

Marine Midland Corp. (Com.) (10 a. m.)

Square D Co. (Com.) (12 m.)

Victor Chemical Works (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)

Thursday, June 6

Capital Administration Co., Ltd. ($3 Pfd. "A") (12 m.)

Central Aguirre Associates Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)

Grant (W. T.) Co. (5% Pfd. & Com.) (3:30 p. m.)

Noblitt-Sparks Industries, Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.)

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.)

Steel April Pay Roll Larger Than in 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Steel industry pay rolls amounted to $67,724,000 in April, slightly below March's $68,768,000 but ahead of April, 1939, when pay rolls totaled $58,517,000, said a report by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Employees averaged 503,000 in April, comparing with 514,000 in March and 452,000 in April, 1939.

The average wage of 83.6 cents an hour in March and April compared with 82.9 in April, 1939, with average hours worked per week in April 33.4 as against 32.3 in March and 32.1 in April, 1939.

Grumman Would Buy Stock Of Liberty Aircraft Corp.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Robert Simon, President of Liberty Aircraft Products Corporation, has called a special meeting of stockholders for Friday, June 7, to approve the proposed plan of Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation to purchase 56,468 shares, or approximately 28 per cent of the Liberty company's common stock.

In connection with the proposed purchase of stock by Grumman, the special meeting will also act upon a proposal made to the holders of rights to purchase 30,000 shares of Liberty Aircraft Products Corporation at $3 per share, subject to certain restrictions; to surrender their rights covering 15,000 of such shares, and to purchase the remaining 15,000 shares at par value.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m. — Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3¼s '46-44	108.3	108.3	108.3
1 2¾s '59-56	103.27	103.27	103.27
2 2¾s '63-58	103.24	103.24	10.3224
2 2¾s '65-60	103.25	103.25	103.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
24 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107⅜	107⅜	107¾
2 Am & For P 5s 2030	51	51	51
1 Am T&T 5½s '43	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
4 Am T&T 3¼s '66	104½	104	104½
2 Am T&T 3¼s '61	105½	105½	105½
7 Arm Del 4s 55	96	95⅞	96
4 AT&SF 4s 95	102	101⅞	101⅞
2 A C Line 1st4s 52	65½	65⅜	65½
5 B&O 96 st F	17½	17½	17½
16 B&O cv '60 st	9	8⅞	8⅞
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	56¼	56¼	56¼
2 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	112	112	112
4 Beth Stl 3½s 52	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Boston&Me 5s 67 st	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
2 Boston & Me 5s 55	48	48	48
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	47½	47½	47½
6 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	75	75	75
4 CanNat Ry 4½s '56	74	73½	73½
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	73½	73½	73½
2 Can Pac 5s '44	91	91	91
5 Can Pac 5s '54	59¾	59	59
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	53	53	53
36 Can Pac 4s perp	43	43	43
2 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	36½	36½	36½
10 Cen RR NJ5s '87	13	13	13
5 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	10¼	10¼	10¼
30 C&O 3½s '96D	94½	94	94½
1 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	94½	94½	94½
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	94½	94½	94½
43 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	104¾	104¼	104¾
3 Chi & Alton 3s '49	9½	9½	9½
3 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	95	95	95
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	91	91	91
12 Chic Gt West 4s '59	22	21½	22
16 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
10 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
6 Chic&NW cv 4½s '49	1¾	1¾	1¾
3 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 CSL&NO 5s '51	69	69	69
4 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	40¼	40¼	40¼
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	101	101	101
3 Ch&W2Ind 4s '52	88	88	88
1 Childs Co 5s '43	39	39	39
7 City ofNY 3s B '80wi	91¼	91¼	91¼
5 Cin Gas&El 3¼s '66	106	106	106
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	39	39	39
5 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	107¾	107⅝	107¾
1 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	63	63	63
4 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	100½	100½	100½
6 Colmbia G 5s 1961	98	97½	98
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	101¼	101¼	107¼
2 ComwlthEd cv3½s '58	111¼	111¼	111¼
6 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¼	104	104
6 Con Edis 3½s '48	105½	105½	105½
3 Con Edis 3½s '58	106¼	106¼	106¼
13 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
15 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	104½	104½	104½
5 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Crown Cork 4s'50	105	105	105
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	22	22	22
9 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	40⅝	40	40¼
2 Det Ed 4s'65	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
2 Duquesne Lt 3⅛s'65	106½	106½	106½
4 Erie rfg 5s'67	9½	9½	9½
3 Erie gen lien 4s'96	19	19	19
1 Erie cv 4s'53 B	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1 Firestone T&R 3½'48	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Fla E Cst 5s'74	5	5	5
5 Goodrich 4¼s'56	101	101	101
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	94½	94½	94½
5 Gt Nor 4½s'7¢ E	78¾	78¾	78¾
19 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	96¼	96	96¼
2 Gulf St Utl 3½s'69	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Houst'nOilTex 4½s'54	98	98	98
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	39½	39¼	39½
13 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	31¼	30¾	30¾
6 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	36½	36	36
5 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66ct	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	40	40	40
2 Int Paper 5s '47	99⅞	99¾	99¾
10 Int T&T 4½s '52	25¾	25½	25¾
11 Int T&T 5s '55	27¾	27½	27¾
2 K C South 5s '50	54	54	54
2 K C Term 4s '60	106½	106	106
2 Loews 3½s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	87¼	87	87
3 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	76½	76½	76½
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	77	77	77
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	½	⅜	⅜
4 M-K Tex 5s 62A	10½	10½	10½
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	9	9	9
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	⅞	¾	¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	13¾	13½	13¾
5 Mob & O 4½s '77 ct	22	22	22
6 Mont WPa Pub Sv6s65	105	105	105
5 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	98	98	98
2 Mor & Essex 5s 55	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Natl Supply 3¾s 54	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 N O Pub Sv 5s55B	104	104	104
5 NYC rfg 5s 2013	46½	46½	46½
11 NYC 4½s 2013 A	40½	40¼	40½
1 NYC cv 3¼s 52	45	45	45
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	70	70	70
1 NY Ch&StL 4½s 78	43½	43½	43½
9 NY Conn RR 3s 53	105	104¾	104¾
5 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	13½	13½	13½
3 Niagara FllsP 3¼s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Norf & W 4s 96	119	119	119
5 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103	103	103
4 Nor Pac 6s 2047	48¾	48½	48½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	39	39	39
3 Nor Pac 4s '97	61	61	61
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	102	102	102
5 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	103½	103½	103½
1 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Pen Co 4s '63	100	100	100
1 Pen Gi Sand 4½s '60	103½	103½	103½
1 Pen P&L 3½s '74	100½	100½	100½
1 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	116	116	116
1 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	81¼	81¼	81¼
2 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	90	90	90
1 Pen RR 3¼s '52	78	78	78
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	107	107	107
7 Phila Co 5s '67	102	101⅞	102
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Ph Rap Tran C&G cv 6s '49	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
21 Phillips Pet 3s '48	105⅛	105	105
3 PCC & SL 5s '75B	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Porti Gen E 4½s'60	67	67	67
1 PostalTelCC 5s '53	17¼	17	17
7 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s '68	106¾	106⅝	106⅜
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Republic Steel 5½s '54	104	104	104
5 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	50½	50½	50½
4 StLIM&S4sR&G33ct	49½	49½	49½
5 St LSF24½s '78	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
5 Sea A L 6s'45 ct	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Sou Pac 4½s'81	33½	33½	33½
1 So Pac clt 4s'49	32¾	32¾	32¾
5 So Pac 4½s Ore '7	40	39⅝	39¾
2 South Ry gen 6s'56	59½	59½	59½
7 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	109	109	109
11 S W Bell Tel 3s'68	103	103	103
9 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	102	102	102
3 Stand OilNJ 2¾s '53	102	102	102
8 Studebaker cv 6s '45	89½	89	89
2 Swift&Co 3¼s '50	105¼	105	105
1 T RR A St L 4s '53	104½	104½	104½
5 Tex & Pac 5s '79C	54	54	54
5 Tex & Pac 5s '79C	544	54	54
2 Tex&Pac 5s '80D	53½	53½	53½
19 Third Ave aj 5s '60	14¾	14¾	14¾
2 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	105½	105½	105½
1 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Unit Drug 5s '53	76½	76½	76½
6 Un NJRR&Can 4s '55	108	108	108
4 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	96⅞	96½	96⅞
2 Utah P&L 5s '44	96	96	96
1 Util P&L 5s '59	77	77	77
1 Va El & Pow 3½s '68	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
4 Walker H 4½s '45 t	103½	102½	102½
1 Walwrth 4s '55	58	58	58
1 Warner Bros 6s '48	79	79	79
1 Warren Bros 6s '41	19½	19½	19½
1 West Va P&Pap 3s '54	98¾	98¾	98¾
9 WNL&Pa gen 4s '43	108¾	108⅛	108⅜
1 Western Un 5s '51	57½	57½	57½
10 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	99¼	99⅛	99¼
1 Wilson & Co 4s '55	103	103	103
18 Wis Cen 4s '49	16	16	16
1 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 Youngst S&T 4s '61	102¼	102¼	102¼

Foreign Bonds

3 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	74¼	74¼	74¼
1 Argentine 4½s '48	89¾	89¾	89¾
9 Argentine 4½s '71	78¾	78¾	78¾
7 Belgium 7s '55	39	39	39
10 Brazil 6½s 26-57	10	10	10
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
5 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	1	1	1
1 Buen A 4⅜s Apr 76	50	50	50
8 Canada 5s 52	83⅜	83⅛	83⅜
5 Canada 4s 60	70	69⅜	70
4 Canada 3¼s 61	63	63	63
2 Canada 3s 68	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
5 Canada 2½s 45	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
1 Costa Rica 7s 51	14	14	14
1 Cuba 5½s 45	73½	73½	73½
1 Cuba 5s (1904) 44	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Cuba 5s (1914) 49A	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
15 Denmark 6s'42	35¾	35⅛	35¾
2 French 7s '49	110	110	110
37 Ger Gov 5½s '65	18⅞	18	18⅞
2 Haiti 6s '52	82	82	82
17 Italy 7s 1951	40¾	40¼	40½
2 Japan 6½s '54	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
1 Japan 5½s '65	61⅝	61⅛	61⅝
20 Milan City 6½s 52	28	28	28
1 Norway 4s 63	25½	25½	25½
2 Orient Dev 5½s 58	50½	50½	50½
5 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
14 Rome 6½s 52	35¼	35⅛	35¼
5 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	25	24¾	25
6 Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	57	57	57
1 Uijgawa El P 5s'45	80	80	80
2 Yokohama 6s'61	57¼	57¼	57¼

Total today, 1,108,000; previous day, 4,329,600; week ago, 2,615,800; year ago, 2,589,750; two years ago, 2,333,900; Jan. 1 to date, 744,193,175; year ago, 724,302,075; two years ago, 740,016,680.

xin—Ex-Interest. ct—Certificates.

New York Curb

11:50 a. m. Prices — 11:50 a. m. Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
50	Ala Gt Sou	63	63	63
200	Alum Co Am (2e)	152	151	152
20	Am Book (4)	37¼	37	37
800	Am Cyan B (.60)	31½	31¼	31⅜
100	Am Exp Lines (½ge)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
400	Am Gas & El (1.60)	26¾	26¾	26¾
200	Am Light & T (1.20)	12⅝	12½	12⅝
100	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Apctur Rad Tube	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Ark Nat Gas	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Asso G & El	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Asso G & El A	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Aviation & Tran	3	3	3
100	Babcock & Wil(.20e)	23¼	23¼	23¼
200	Baldwin Loco war	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
100	Barl & Seel A(1.20)	9¼	9¼	9¼
300	Bath Iron Wks(¼e)	12½	12¼	12¾
400	Bell Airc	19½	19	19⅜
100	Bellanca Aire	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Bliss(E W)	14¾	14½	14¾
200	Breeze Corp(½g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
500	Brewst Aero	10⅛	10	10
50	Browu Co pf	18½	18½	18½
100	Buf N&EP pf(1.60)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
100	Can Col Airw	6½	6½	6½
100	Can Marconi (.04e)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1300	Carrier Corp	6½	6½	6½
50	Celanese pfs pf(7a)	105	105	105
25	Celluloid pf	22	22	22
100	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	13½	13½	13½
200	Cen St El	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cit Svc pf	62	62	62
100	Cleve Tract	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1100	Colum O & G	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Cosden Petro	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Crown C Pet	2½	2½	2⅝
100	Crown C Int A (½k)	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Cuban Atl Sug	6	6	6
200	Eagle Pich Ld	8¼	8	8¼
500	El Bond & Sh	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100

Compromise by SEC, Trusts Clears Way for Investment Bill

Oil Exposition At Tulsa, Okla. Called Success

TULSA, Oklahoma—Oil men from 24 countries mingled with those from every oil producing section of the United States to give Tulsa the most successful International Petroleum Exposition in its history. When the gates closed May 25 officials were already announcing plans for expansion and dates of May 16 to 23 for the 12th show in 1942.

Out of the dreams of a few far-visioned oil men, in 1923, has been built a magnificent one-industry spectacle which drew and fascinated 194,491 visitors in eight days.

Organized as a non-profit business, with leaders of the industry forming the committees which plan it, it has become, to the average layman, the symbol of what oil means to Tulsa and Oklahoma.

It has a three-fold purpose, to provide a clearing house for progress in the industry, to educate the public and to serve as a sales agency for exhibitors. And it is successful on all counts, a survey shows.

This "world's fair of the oil industry," revealing row upon row of booths containing nothing but machinery and equipment, gave ample evidence of the progress made since the last show in 1940.

The Hall of Science this year had an annex where motion pictures were shown constantly, attracting thousands during the eight days of the exposition. Feature picture was "Our Changing Earth," prepared by the University Film Foundation and under the direction of a professor of geology at Harvard.

On the grounds between buildings, tall derricks pushed their steel towers high into the air, and portable rigs demonstrated how oil is really drilled.

For the exhibitor, the exposition provides opportunity to see more customers and potential customers at one time than in any other way, and results this year were gratifying, with sales between $7,000,000 and $10,000,000 made on the grounds.

One of the new permanent buildings this year was the International Building, which provides a lounge and headquarters for visitors from other countries.

Foreign countries having delegates this year were Argentina, Canada, China, Colombia, Cuba, Belgium, Dutch East Indies, Republica del Ecuador, Egypt, England, Estonia, Hungary, India, Japan, Java, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Russia, Sarawak, Trinidad, B. W. I., Venezuela, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

Excess Reserves At New Record High

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lendable excess reserves of banks gained $10,000,000 to a new record high of $6,360,000,000 in the week ended May 29.

The Federal Reserve Board said the increase was due primarily to Treasury gold purchases, which were partly offset by an increase of money in circulation.

The board said that the 12 Federal Reserve banks made no purchases or sales of government securities during the week.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 19
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1

Monitor Wheat Survey Reveals 1940 Crop Smaller but Ample

This is the first of three articles on crop conditions in the United States, giving in detail facts gathered by a Monitor representative about the status and outlook of grains and fodder in the leading producing states.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 1—For the farmer this is going to be perhaps not a bumper year, or even a normal year, but it will be considerably better than was predicted last fall. Which is saying much when we remember the dark forecasts at that time. We're speaking of the size and quality of the money crops and farming conditions generally. As for prices, no story written now could give the complete or final picture. It is enough to say that the recent break in prices tends to take a little more than the edge off what seemed to be reasonably pleasant prospects.

A Christian Science Monitor survey based on personal observation and reports from numerous reliable sources in the nation's "breadbasket," the farm states in the central plains area, reveals that spring rains coupled with some measure of winter-stored moisture have boosted crop estimates quite generally, and chopped down the so-called dust-bowl region. And so improving conditions have heartened the nation's farm areas.

Crop Smaller But Ample

Last fall there wasn't much rain throughout this farming region. In some sections it was called the greatest fall drought ever experienced. The dry spell continued on up to the new year and crop analysts figured the winter wheat crop, for example, at a seven-year low, under 400,000,000 bushels. And the weather experts said the central region dust bowl would be twice the size of 1939.

But from the first of the year on there was snow, at times and in some spots lots of it. And then in recent weeks rain. Enough so that the wheat crop estimate by one source, for instance has been upped to 460,000,000 bushels. And soil moisture conditions, though spotty, are on the whole favorable throughout the area. Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma, are looking for some dust, but not what had been predicted, and almost none compared with the "black blizzards" of 1935-36.

The high wheat estimate is still 103,000,000 bushels under 1939 and 228,000,000 under 1938. But it is 83,000,000 bushels better than 1933. It is only about 94,000,000 bushels under the last ten-year average. Of the 45,014,000 acres of winter wheat planted, the firm of Jackson & Curtis here estimates that 12,120,000 acres, or about 27 per cent are lost. The average abandonment is about 16 per cent. In 1931, however, over 32 per cent of the planted land could not be harvested.

The condition of the growing plant, says Jackson & Curtis, is 73.5 per cent of normal, compared with 79 a year ago, and the 77 for the ten year average.

Carryover Seen Large

There will be plenty of wheat for everyone in any event. Figuring the winter crop at 460,000,000 bushels, we can add about 200,000,000 from the spring crop, and carry over around 300,000,000, making a total of 960,000,000 bushels. This is within 43,000,000 bushels of the total supply in 1939.

Incidentally the business of predicting wheat crops is not an exact science. Both the predictions of the government and of private grain reporting agencies often come far from hitting the mark. During the past ten years, for example, the government has been off as much as 172 per cent, and Jackson & Curtis, according to their own report, off 170 per cent. This was in 1931, when both underestimated the yield. During this period both underestimated eight times, and overestimated twice, the last time in 1938 when the government was 66 per cent over and Jackson & Curtis 83 per cent.

This survey has referred to the government wheat estimates of 460,000,000. The government estimate is usually under that of most private agencies, but this time it is above the Jackson & Curtis figure of 453,000,000, having jumped 34,000,000 since April 1.

The Department of Agriculture says farmers intend to plant less corn and more soybeans this year less tobacco, fewer peanuts, more spring wheat, more flaxseed, more grain sorghums.

There is still some moisture deficiency on Colorado's eastern slope, but conditions are better on the west slope. The poor winter nevertheless will cut the crop volume and frost damage this spring has hurt such things as apples. The per acre wheat yield will also be down.

Wyoming, Montana Outlook

Spring rains have made up for the winter lack of moisture and soil conditions are good in Wyoming and Montana. April rainfall in fact broke a 60-year record in Montana. Temperatures have been low, however, and seeding is delayed so that crop prospects are not up to normal for this date.

However, in Montana the 1940 spring wheat crop, acreages indicate, will be larger than that of 1939.

The outlook for livestock in this Colorado, Wyoming, Montana region is fair to good, with ample grass promised and in most sections plenty of water.

Soil conditions in the Dakotas are, except in scattered spots, the best in 10 years. This region has had some of the same rains which soaked down Montana. The season here is late, though, about two weeks.

In the Wisconsin and Minnesota region spring rains in normal or above normal amounts came in time to save things from the long dry period, and surface moisture conditions are good. The season is late here too, and hay and grain production is likely to be cut. Milk production in Wisconsin has been kept up to normal levels in spite of late pasture developments.

Michigan hasn't been as fortunate as its neighbors to the west, and the soil is unusually dry. This, with the retarded growing season, means crops will be well below normal, although winter wheat may keep up pretty close to normal in quantity.

Ohio Short of Water

Abundant rainfall during the past weeks hasn't yet brought the Ohio water table up to where it should be for normal crops. The south and east portions are especially dry. A late frost also severely damaged the peach crop, and it's an "off-year" for apples. The picture here, therefore, isn't bright, though a good growing season and a late fall would save the situation.

Iowa reports soil and moisture conditions generally good with some dryness in the south and southwest. Crop prospects in most sections are about normal except in those south and southwest regions. The corn crop, however, Iowa's staple, along with hogs, will be about eight per cent under 1939, the smallest in 37 years. On the other hand, soybean production will be 29 per cent larger, the largest in the state's history.

Indiana is still dry in large areas too, and production will be below normal in both quality and quantity, though recent rains have improved the outlook somewhat. Wheat in Illinois is from fair to good. Production will be cut due to a decrease in planting, but abandonment will be small.

Nebraska has welcomed good rains in the past weeks, but the wheat crop will nevertheless probably be one of its smallest. The best production will come from the western and southeastern area. Spring planted grain and other crops need warmer weather now.

Wheat is in fair condition in Missouri, recent rains having offset a poor start. Only a small acreage, it is reported, will be abandoned. The outlook for other crops also is generally favorable.

Kansas Crop Seen Smaller

Conditions in Kansas are not so good in the west and southwest, but fairly good in the eastern portion. Soil moisture content is in most parts above normal, giving promise of good spring crops, though the late spring has delayed planting and growth. Winter wheat has been damaged but may still improve. The crop will probably be about one-quarter smaller than last year's though. There is optimism in the cattle business, with stock ponds full, pastures and hay crops in excellent shape, and prices good.

In the delta region of southeast Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, moisture conditions have been nearly identical for making crops, though cold weather delayed things. Moisture is deficient in the hills though, for there wasn't enough rain over the winter and the unusual snowfall failed to make up for this deficiency. Prospects generally in this area are good for summer crops of cotton, corn and hay, and also for truck and fruit crops.

Frosts and cold damaged the peach and apple crops in Arkansas, Tennessee, and Missouri. In Arkansas the rice crop will probably be around 154,526 acres, compared with the 147,317 last year, promising a big production increase, but the cotton crop here will be down. Greater stress is being placed on hay, soy beans, truck, and other crops. In some parts of Louisiana there is too much moisture.

Texas Moisture Lacking

Moisture conditions in the north of Texas are still subnormal, though sufficient for present crop needs. The outlook for winter wheat and fall oats has improved in recent weeks, but crop estimates are for less than last year. Reports on this section do not agree, however. The moisture scarcity is more pronounced, some reports say, in the Panhandle, where much of the dust that blows throughout the midsouth region originates. Corn prospects are generally good, though planting and growth was delayed.

A mixture of cold and rain helped things along in south, central, and east Texas during April, in spite of some damage already done to corn, cotton, pecans, fruits and vegetables in some spots to the north and east.

Conditions in New Mexico reflect those in west Texas and the outlook is slightly better than last year in regard to wheat. Ranges are in fair conditions, though more moisture is needed in many localities.

Driving or riding through the central farm belt one is impressed by the greeness and prosperous appearance of things. Talks with farmers show them to be feeling good on the whole, certainly more so than last fall, and during the winter.

On May 1 Jackson & Curtis estimate farmer prosperity, in per cent of normal, for the nation as 74.1, compared with 72.9 on April 1, and 71.6 on May 1 last year. This of course takes into account last year's income, including government benefits and subsidies.

Trust Leaders And SEC Now Agree on Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — Spokesmen for the Securities Commission and a major portion of the investment trust business have jointly recommended to Congress enactment this session of comprehensive legislation to regulate investment concerns.

They submitted to a Senate Banking Subcommittee a draft of a bill which both endorsed. The business spokesman said its principles had been subscribed to by 56 firms.

The SEC spokesmen said they were still negotiating with representatives of "face amount certificate" companies and investment counsellors in an effort to reach an agreement covering those branches.

The legislation offered was a substantially modified version of an original Securities Commission proposal on which lengthy hearings were held and to which investment spokesmen raised numerous objections.

The revised measure would, however, attempt to eliminate the same "abuses"—which both the SEC and the business spokesmen said existed.

Included in the new bill was a provision designed to stimulate use of investment company funds under certain circumstances for supplying venture capital to industry.

David Schenker, SEC attorney, said the draftsmen hoped this would open up new capital markets and possibly assist in speeding up the national defense program.

Some of the major provisions of the new bill follow:

All investment trusts and investment companies would be required to register with the SEC, supplying detailed information as to the character of the business, the officers, etc.

Certain practices such as purchases on margin, short-selling and trading in joint accounts would be prohibited.

Approval of a majority of stockholders would be required before an investment company could change its basic investment policy or borrow money.

Restrictions would be imposed on transactions with affiliated persons and "self-dealing" would be prohibited.

Companies would be required to inform stockholders when dividends were paid out of funds other than earnings on investments.

Commodity Prices Drop 0.9 Per Cent During May 25 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.9 per cent during the week ended May 25 as a result of a 2.1 per cent break in farm product prices and a 1.4 per cent decline in the prices of foods, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index. The decline carried the all-commodity index to 77.8 per cent of the 1926 average, the Department of Commerce reported.

"In addition to farm products and foods, decreases of 1.0 per cent were reported for hides and leather products and miscellaneous commodities, and fractional declines for textile products, building materials, and chemicals and allied products.

Fuel and lighting materials increased 0.1 per cent because of the seasonal rise in anthracite prices. Metals and metal products and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

"The raw materials group index dropped 1.7 per cent, to the lowest point since the first of April. Average prices for semimanufactured and manufactured articles declined 0.6 per cent.

"The indexes for 'all commodities other than farm products' decreased 0.7 per cent and 'all commodities other than farm products and foods,' 0.2 per cent."

(1926—100)

Commodity groups	May 25 1940	May 18 1940	Pct. chgs Apr. 27 1940	May 1939
All commodities	77.8	78.5	—1.5	—2.6
Farm products	66.8	68.2	—6.7	—5.2
Foods	70.7	71.7	—2.9	—4.6
Hides & leather prods	101.4	102.4	—1.1	—9.5
Textile products	72.4	72.6	—1.3	—7.9
Fuel and lighting mat	72.4	72.3	—0.3	—2.3
Metals & metal prod	94.7	94.7	—0.2	—1.3
Building materials	92.6	92.7	—0.1	—3.6
Chem & allied prod	76.6	76.8	—0.5	—3.5
Housefurnish'g gds	89.9	89.9	—	—5.0
Misc comodities	77.4	78.2	—0.7	—3.6
Raw materials	71.0	72.2	—3.9	—5.4
Semimanufctd art	78.1	78.6	—1.8	—1.8
Manf'ctd com	81.3	81.8	—0.5	—2.2
All commodities other than farm prods	80.2	80.8	—0.5	—2.2
All commodities other than farm products and foods	82.7	82.9	—0.2	—2.5

* No comparable date.

FSCC Orders Salt Pork, Lard for Relief Purposes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation announced award of contracts to packers and other distributors for purchase of 32,000,000 pounds of lard and 15,000,000 pounds of salt pork for relief distribution.

These orders make a total of 88,600,000 pounds of pork products purchased since the distribution program was started last December.

Officials said additional sales of smoked pork products would be made in a few days.

Aside from relief purposes, the purchases are designed to bolster sagging hog prices by removing a part of surplus pork products from market channels.

The food will be distributed among needy families through state and local relief agencies.

On Barclays Board

William Notman & Son, Ltd.

R. J. Magor

Elected to the Board of Directors of Barclays Bank (Canada). Mr. Magor is President of the National Steel Car Corporation Limited.

Socony Head Says 4 Months' Profits Well Above Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—J. A. Brown, president of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., world-wide marketer of petroleum products, told stockholders today profits of the company in the first four months this year improved substantially over the like 1939 period despite wartime disruption of foreign trade.

He estimated net income for the four months ended April 30 at $19,500,000, equal to about 62 cents a share of capital stock, exclusive of earnings from subsidiaries in Germany, France, England, Norway, Denmark, Holland and Belgium.

"We do not know whether any of our European properties have suffered any substantial damage to date," he said in the annual meeting. "We cannot tell what provisions might have to be made by the close of the year for losses or damages or for any other causes affecting our foreign assets.

"The position of the oil industry at home is less profitable than it was in the earlier months this year. Exports are lower than they were before the war. Prices have weakened and gasoline inventories are more than they should be for a healthy statistical position.

"The encouraging factors seem to be that domestic consumption has increased and that inventories of products other than gasoline are probably not too large."

Department Store Sales Hold '39 Level

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that department store sales in the week ended May 25 were about the same as in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended May 18, sales had been 5 per cent larger than a year ago and in the four weeks ended May 25, sales averaged 4 per cent higher than last year.

By Federal Reserve districts, comparisons of sales in the week ended May 25 with a year ago, included:

Increases—Philadelphia 2, Cleveland 3, Atlanta 1, and Chicago 6 per cent.

Decreases—Boston 1, New York 2, Richmond 4, St. Louis 10, Kansas City 5, Dallas 13, and San Francisco 6 per cent.

Sales on Exchange Largest Since Sept.

NEW YORK (AP) — The New York Stock Exchange reported that 38,968,832 shares of stock changed hands in May, compared with 26,695,690 in April and 12,935,210 in May, 1939. It was the heaviest month's trading since last September when more than 57,000,090 shares were traded.

The trade in bonds also was the heaviest since last September, with transactions bearing face value of $176,484,975, compared with $165,116,000 in April and $123,104,000 in May, 1939. Last September's trading totaled more than $480,000,000 face value.

Denver & Rio Grande Road Reports Gains in April

DENVER (AP)—The April statement of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad Company showed operating revenues of $1,824,366, compared with $1,712,147 in April, 1939.

Operating expenses were cut to $1,616,580 from $1,650,239 last April.

Net revenue was $207,786, compared with $61,854 in April last year.

Railroad officials reported they were able to reduce the deficit for net railway operating income for the month to $66,850, compared with a deficit of $195,850 in April, 1939.

G. E. Cancels Camp Vacations

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—The General Electric Company has cancelled a two weeks' camping period for executives at Thousand Islands because, a spokesman said, "We want to keep key men on the job in case of Government emergency defense program demands." Company executives from throughout the Nation have attended the camp in recent years. This summer's period was to have begun July 6.

U. S. Rubber Need Seen Met By Synthetics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The rubber industry in the United States could attain self-sufficiency with synthetic rubber on $30,000,000 in research in a year, if war should cut off its crude rubber supply from the East Indies, the magazine Fortune asserts in its current issue.

Furthermore, as a result of the technological progress which the rubber industry has made in the past decade, the magazine foresees the eventual replacement of most natural rubber, regardless of the war, "because the dynamics of the vast new frontier of synthetics has now largely passed from chemistry into the far more crucial area of plain economics and economies."

Rubber in Transition

"Rubber is in transition," Fortune points out. "The synthetics are opening what may be the greatest technological phase in the rubber industry's history. Wherever special qualities like oil or corrosion resistance come into play, the synthetics have been bowling over even the stiffest price competition. They have injected an entirely new element into the business—and there is no knowing where they will strike next.

"The first and greatest of the practical synthetics was du Pont's DuPrene and, later, Neoprene, notable for its oil and chemical resistant qualities. Before that there was Thiokol, manufactured by Dow Chemical, but with limited uses because of its odor and low tensil strength.

"And before that Germany's World War I ersatz, a poor makeshift that disappeared after Versailles. And since then Germany's two new important synthetics based on butadienes, derived by an expensive process from coal—Buna N copolymerized with acrylonitrile and used where high heat, oil, and gas resistances are required; and Buna S copolymerized with styrene, for automobile tires.

"It was Buna that Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) succeeded in acquiring for sole U. S. manufacturing rights at the opening of the war last September. Standard has a plant going up to derive butadiene from refinery gases, a cheaper method unavailable to Germany.

"Goodrich, with its Koroseal, is the only U. S. rubber company thus far to have developed a synthetic rubber of its own."

Made from Common Materials

All of the synthetic rubbers, the magazine points out, are produced from the most common basic materials. "For instance," says Fortune, "Koroseal, which Goodrich is already producing at the rate of 25,000 pounds a day, is essentially coke, limestone, and salt. Its sales have multiplied 40 times since 1935, when it emerged from pilot plant production after nine years in the laboratory. And Goodrich could, in short order, produce enough Koroseal to replace rubber in many of its products without going outside of Ohio for raw materials."

The U. S. rubber industry, continues the magazine, has been making equally sensational technological progress in developing new uses for natural rubber, which already has found its way into more than 32,000 products.

"One new process which is just emerging from American Anode's laboratories," the article says, "may well become the most important in its repertoire in the way of volume. By the deposit of an exceedingly thin layer of pure latex on silk stockings before dyeing, the life of the stockings has been found by test to be at least doubled over ordinary hose. Latex-treated hosiery has just gone on consumer test sale in restricted areas, and it may well become one of the silk trade's answers to nylon."

Copper Price Is Slightly Easier in May 29 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering and Mining Journal said that the average price of copper, net at Atlantic Seaboard refineries (about .225 cent under Connecticut valley), declined during the week ended May 29 to 11.113 cents a pound compared with 11.140 cents the previous week.

The publication reported, however, that activity in the market this week had cleaned up nearly all the cheap near-by copper and some business was booked at 11½ cents, Connecticut Valley.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CANVASSING AGENTS, residing in the U. S. of America, wanted for sale of women's and men's HANDEMBROIDERED and MONOGRAMMED HANDKERCHIEFS from SWITZERLAND. Residents in high class residential sections only. Applications to ED. STURZENEGGER A. G. St. Gall, Switzerland

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General Classified
(Continued)

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(Continued)

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Bridges and Approaches. Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for constructing a steel stringer bridge with concrete deck, and approaches on Leon Hall Road over Bear River and a concrete box bridge and approaches on Briar Hill Road in the Town of ASHFIELD, will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon (D.S.T.) Tuesday, June 25, 1940, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $5.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $300.00. Minimum wage rates as specified. Complete information from office of Department. The right is reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: JOHN W. BEAL, Commissioner, Department of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, June 1, 1940.

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ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4087

Modern, Tropical, Colonial
FURNITURE
Complete Line of Nationally Advertised Furniture and Bedding
Shull Furniture Co.
763 S. W. EIGHTH ST. Tel. 2-1169
Used Furniture Accepted as Part Payment

BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
50 S. E. FIRST STREET

McAVOY'S
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
DADE-COMMONWEALTH TITLE COMPANY
100 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 3-7661

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

Distinctive Printing
MODERATE PRICES
Towle Printers
42 S. W. 1st St. Ph. 3-1445
CENTER of SHOPPING DISTRICT

MIAMI BEACH

EXCELLENT FOOD
Moderate Prices
Holleman's
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
14 ST. AT WASHINGTON AVENUE

Dine at Beautiful
NORMANDY INN
ON NORMANDY ISLE
940 EVERGLADES CONCOURSE PH. 6-9112
Opposite Monument
AIR COOLED
FINEST FOODS SERVED

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

CONSULT US
on your next Permanent Wave

Select your style curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

MEINER'S GROCERY
"Famous for Fine Foods"
Phone 3250 202 W. Amelia

SARASOTA

BROWN & STOKES
Insurance
REALTORS
Main St. at Five Points

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

MARTIN'S
Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Excellent Food—Restful Atmosphere
at FIVE POINTS

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables,
Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters
117 Ninth Street North Phone 4106
HOME OWNED

INSURE
IN SURE
INSURANCE
J. H. BENES
610 First Federal Building Phone 7183

Men's Shoes, Clothes
Hats and Furnishings
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

R. C. A. VICTOR RADIOS
Everything Musical
LEFTER'S MUSIC SHOP
20 Sixth Street North Phone 6925

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4301

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

For Information and national advertisers, phone 83-972, 2 to 4 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Everything to build anything
Lumber Roofing
Paints
Curtis Woodwork
A Complete Building Supply Service for Home Owner and Builder
Pinellas Lumber Company
(Not Inc.)
1400 Central Avenue
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
•
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

Our AWNINGS will keep you in the shade this summer
We will be pleased to furnish estimates. All work guaranteed.
S. R. McINTOSH CO., Inc.
1819 Central Ave. Phone 4375
SHADES, BLINDS, SUN BATH CABINETS, LAWN and TERRACE FURNITURE.

Make your selection of
WEDDING GIFTS
DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER and FINER GIFTS
at
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

TAMPA

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Vogue Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue, Phone H32474

POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1234 93 5TH AVE.

HENDERSON
Sporting Goods Co., Inc.
Tampa's Most Complete Sporting Goods Store
809 FLORIDA AVE. • 810 MARION ST.
Phone 4494

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
809-805 FLORIDA AVENUE
Furniture for any Home

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service, Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD., PHONE 9489

WE SERVE ONLY THE BEST
BOOTH'S RESTAURANT
MEALS AT POPULAR PRICES
COOL—CLEAN—CONVENIENT
205 S. Olive Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

KRAUSS Jewelers
Has exclusively the finer silver that carries prestige for the brides of today
321 Clematis Street
West Palm Beach, Florida

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe

We give machine, machineless and wireless permanent waves. Price $3.50 up. Shampoo and finger waves 75 cents. Manicure 50 cts.
2003 S. Dixie Tel. 4622

WINTER HAVEN

"WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE"
PUBLIX STORES INC.
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
"Where the Best Costs Less"

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8: a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O' SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson Corset Shop
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 9 PEACHTREE ST

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired
Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years
SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Visit Our New Store and See Our Spring Showing of
FINE SHOES
for men and women
BYCK'S
216 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING •
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
[illegible] PRYOR STREET

HAZEL BAKERIES
Party Orders Our Speciality
Breads—Pies—Cakes
Stores Located at
832 GORDON STREET S. W.
Municipal Market Briarcliff Plaza

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Blum's INDIVIDUAL Laundry AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY
"Extra Care but No Extra Cost"
Phone 2231 359 Cotton Ave.

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

HAMMOND ORGANS
STEINWAY AND OTHER PIANOS
"Everything Musical"
ANDREWS MUSIC CO.
"Our 48th Year" 231 N. Tryon

Julian's
LAUNDRY AND CLEANING
Morehead at Dilworth Road
20% Discount Cash and Carry
"Individual Attention to Every Bundle"
Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1898

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
SUITS and DRESSES Handled to perfection
DIAL 3-5191

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's manomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery at the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

SWITZERLAND
MURREN, the Famous Climbing Centre
TO LET
Modern Flats in new Swiss Chalet.
M. Gertsch, Mürren.

Europe

France

PARIS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 20-67 9 a. m.-8:30 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel: Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

Netherlands

THE HAGUE

WISBRUN & LIFFMANN
DAMES—MODE ARTIKELEN
Veenestraat 35-37
den HAAG Telef: 112503-112270
EEN KLEDINGSTUK is pas voor delig
WANNEER HET LANG MEEGAAT!!
Onze speciale interessante sorteering zwart/witte en marine/witte bedrukte zydenstoffen is uniek!! Eveneens gebloemde zydenstoffen!!
SHAWLS in natuurzyde en bedrukt, vanaf Fl: 0.95
LADIES' WEAR

Co-op Society "EIGEN HULP"
Noordwal 107 's-Gravenhage
Telefoon 33.41.30 (3 Lynen)
ANTHRACIET—BRECHCOKES
AARDAPPELEN
"Eigen Hulp" bellen 33.41.30
POTATOES and ANTHRACITE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Meubel-Smid-Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
Weede van Dekveldstr 71 73 75a
Tel. 554030 Giro 22518

DRUKKERY VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3 den H A A G
Telefoonnummers 33 07 28—33 95 58
PRINTERS

Sweden

STOCKHOLM

THE FASHIONABLE SHOPS FOR HOSIERY
OSCAR BÄCKMAN
Kungsgatan 10
Hamngatan 10
Drottninggatan 60
Sveavägen 73

Lagerson's SHOE SHOPS
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

A. B. Linus Gustafsson
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 41 41 43

Switzerland

AARAU

SEIDENHAUS
M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
Gloves Ties Stockings
GRABEN 28.

BASEL

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 4.64.43

RENAUD A.G.
Comestibles
Elsengasse 12 BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

Bügel—Schneider—Atelier
St. Johann Rote Radler
C. SCHERTENLEIB
Schanzenstrasse 9 — Tel. 2.70.30
(Pressing and Tailoring)

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BASEL (Continued)

BEST LINEN for Bed, Table and Kitchen **AUSSTEUERN**
W&S LEINEN
famous for 300 years
Inspection and Comparison invited

Siegrist
The House for Quality
9, Nauenstrasse, BASEL

E. KÜMMERLI
Elektrische Anlagen
Tellstrasse 1. (Electrician)

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Leading Department Store of Berne
KAISER & CO. A. G.
BERNE
Marktgasse — Amthausgasse
SPORTS ARTICLES
Prompt and civil attention.
Only highest quality goods at lowest prices.
Novelties of all kinds.

OSWALD BERGER
Au Depart
Berne, Spitalgasse 33
The House for Fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites
Repairs

E. FRIEDEN
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder Artikel
Bijouterie

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for CARPETS and LINOLEUM

WHAT IS **Bernina**
The Sewing Machine which offers the greatest number of patent devices.
KÖNIG & BIELSER
Beundenfeldstrasse 21 Hirschengraben 2

Gerber-Schonthal
Dyers and Cleaners
Kleiderfarberei und Chemische Reinigungsanstalt
Laden: Breitenrainplatz 37, Freiestrasse 58, Ryffligässchen 3. Tel. 2.15.97

Schubhaus Schneider
Bernois Lion B.-G.
BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes and Shoes for Difficult Feet
Spezialität Prothos

Wollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant
Kaffeewirtschaft
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2 70 02 und 2 70 03
(TEA ROOM)
Feinbäckerei — Konditorei

Fr. Reinhard-Kunz, Bern
Marktgasse 65 Brunnadernstrasse 21
(Bakery)

Mercerie Bonneterie
J. KNUCHEL
Damen & Herrenwäsche in allen Qualitäten
Etagengeschäft—Marktgasse 44
(Underwear for Ladies and Gentlemen)

WORMSER Direct Specialgeschäft
Zürich Bahnhofstrasse 69
Bern, Spitalgasse 4 Interlaken
(KNITTED GOODS)

K. RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes. Repairs

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

CONFISERIE RYSER
Confectionery
Spitalgasse 29
Berner Haselnusskuchen. Biscomes de Berne

MISS A. M. DAVIS
gives
English Lessons
Schwarzenburgstr. 11 Tel. 2.58.31

OSCAR FÄH
NEUENGASSE 30
Frames all your pictures
Flowershop
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8 Tel. 23.405

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

Bächler
QUALITÄTS-SCHUHE
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for everybody in the family.

BIEL

K. Tschäppät
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles
Bureaueinrichtungen
Erga-Stahlmöbel

FRANZ KUHN, Biel
37 Nidaugasse Tel. 42.55
(Office Furniture)

MODES ANNELISE
51, Centralplatz 1st Floor
Tel. 43 09 (Milliner)

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m-12:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BANK
Société de
BANQUE SUISSE
2, rue de la Confédération
All banking transactions under best conditions.

AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
5 RUE RIVE
(face Capitole)
Articles de ménage

"BALLY"
High Class Footwear
for Men. Women and Children
at
"Rivoli BALLY," 18 Rue du Marché
"La RATIONELLE," 15 Rue de Rive

SALON DE COIFFURE
MAISON MATTHYS
5, RUE DES GROTTES
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING, Tel. 2.48.35

MAISON DE BLANC
Lingerie Literie Trousseaux
EUGENE GOTTSCHALK
FUSTERIE 7 (LINEN)

"LA MAISON de L'ELECTRICITE"
W. PIRET
6, RUE BONIVARD TEL. 2.88.18
Toutes installations et fournitures pour électricité et radio.

VITRERIE—STORES—MIROITERIE
Pierre Loretti & Cie
20, Rue de Rive (Angle Rue d'Italie)
DORURE—ENCADREMENT
GRAVURES
(Glaziery)

MAISON ROBERT
Salon de Coiffure
for Ladies and Gentlemen
PERMANENT WAVING
Modern Haircutting a Speciality
Telephone 4.45.03 17 Cours de Rive

TYPEWRITERS
CALCULATING MACHINES
Circular Letters Repairs
O. BACHMANN
PASSAGE DES LIONS

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
For Travellers
REPAIRS
MAISON J. FAVRE S.A.
60 Rue du Rhône Tel. 5.11.02

EPICERIE
FRUITS AND LÉGUMES
LOUIS PETIT
7, Avenue Weber—Tel. 5.28.36
(On porte à domicile)
(Grocer and Greengrocer)

La Maison de Blanc
Calicoes
14 Rue de Rive, vous offre qualité et prix avantageux
(WHITE GOODS)

MÜHLSTEIN
Rue de la Confédération
Quality Clothes
at Moderate Prices
Town and Sports Wear
Tailored and Ready-made.
Hosiery—Shirts

COIFFURE & BEAUTE
Ladies' Hairdressers
GEISER & NEUHAUS
4 Rue Bonivard—English Spoken
Beside the English Church
Tel. 2.43.70

SCHEURER S. A.
Best Quality Shoes
Ready-made and to order
Speciality of "BALLY LUXE"
(Exclusive Models)
42, Rue du Rhône

INTERLAKEN

KLEIN
Hairdressing Salon for Ladies and Gentlemen
PERFUMERY Bahnhofstrasse 29
Tel. 611

SWITZERLAND

INTERLAKEN (Continued)

Artistic WOOD CARVING and IVORY WORK
Th. Zryd DIANA
FOUNDED 1837
Carved and Inlaid Furniture
Musical Articles, Useful Gifts, Souvenirs and Swiss Watches
Apply for Catalogue Mail Orders Filled

Oberlandische Produktenverwertung
offeriert: Früchre—Gemüse—Eier Konserven
Fruit, Vegetables, Eggs, Etc.
FRAU DÜBI-KRIEG, URANIA

ART SHOP
G. WÄCKERLIN
CENTRALPLATZ
Souvenirs Stationery
Etchings Objects of Art

Seidengeschaft
M. TSCHUDIN
Jungfraustrasse 41
(SILKS)

Fish and Chickens
A. MICHEL A. G.
Comestibles TEL. 140

INTERLAKEN—Matten

Photo-Hall
H. STEINHAUER,
INTERLAKEN-MATTEN
Developing Printing
Cinema

Konditorei-Tea Room
Groceries — Provisions for Tourists
MAX WIRZ

LAUSANNE

LAUSANNE
Rue de Bourg
Ladies' Hose
Knitted Sports Garments
Underwear, Novelties
Specialities
MAISON FONDÉE EN 1827
Paillettaz S.A.

For Everything Concerning
ELECTRICAL WORK
Apply to
H. KAPPELER
5 Rue Pepinet 2 Grand Pont
House founded in 1898

LUCERNE

Spezial Damensalon
A. BATAILLARD
Morgartenstr. 11 Telephon 2.75.40
empfiehlt sich den werten Damen für gute gewissenhafte Arbeit.
(HAIRDRESSER)

NEUCHATEL

Delachaux & Niestle S. A.
RUE DE L'HÔPITAL
Librairie—Papeterie
Bibles—Psautiers
(STATIONERY)

ST. GALL

Ladies'
Ready Made Garments
Underwear Hosiery
Dress Goods
Silk
Mettler
Volksmagasin St. Gallen

DRUG STORE
Toilet Articles
Nährpräparate
PFANNENSTIEL & TOBLER
Marktgasse 18

THUN

WERNER FANKHAUSER
Hauptstrasse Thun
High-Class Dress Materials
Moderate Prices

ZURICH

Schirm-Spezialgeschäft
M. Obrist
Leonhardsplatz beim Central
Telephon 4.74.15
Umbrellas

HANS NEUSS
Seefeldstrasse 14
SPECIALITY SHOP
For Leather Articles and Umbrellas
Large Assortment of Traveling Articles and Ladies' Handbags

GRIEDER
Silks, Silk Goods, Woollens
Swiss Knitwear
Grieder & Co.
Zürich
Filiale St. Moritz

MAX HERZOG'S Wwe.
Münchhalden-Bärtnerstrasse 7. Tel. 2.18.92
Alle Gipserarbeiten
Spezialität. Unterlagsböden für Linoleum
(PLASTERER)

RATHAUS-DROGERIE
Dr. H. Kunsmann
Marktgasse 4. Zurich 1. Tel. 2.20.87
The house which deserves your confidence
TRY IT PLEASE!

MEYER-BUCK
Schiffände/Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets

ALL SPORTS ARTICLES AND CLOTHING
Sporthaus Bächtold
Zurich, Ramistrasse 3, b/Bellevue

BÄKEREI-CONDITOREI
K. HIEMEYER
Limmatstrasse 123 Tel. 3.14.82
Baker and Confectioner

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

CONFIDENCE
No matter whether you buy for yourself or for someone else, a great portion of the satisfaction and pride in possession comes from CONFIDENCE . . . confidence in the Store — its policy, its merchandise — its reputation — Cleghorns have acquired this confidence — based on years of faithful service and unfaltering adherence to high ideals.
We have just opened a super store at Johannesburg. Branches also at Port Elizabeth and Graaffreinet.

Cleghorns
THE COURTESY STORE
Adderley St. Cape Town

MIDDLEMOSTS
Ladies' Outfitters
Direct importers of THE BETTER KIND of Women's Wear and authorized selling Agents—retail—for several British Fashion Houses.
We Specialize in Travel Wear
MIDDLEMOSTS, First Floor
76, St. George's Street
CAPE TOWN

Chames & Nelson Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS
95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Pond's Preparations, Potter & Moore's, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans
Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1646 3 Draklow St., Woodstock

The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street, off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

SEA POINT
Telephone 4-3324
Petrol, oil, garaging and repairs
Cars for Hire
SEA POINT HALL GARAGE
MAIN ROAD Opposite Sea Point Hall

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY Limited
NATAL
1 and 2, Anglo-African House
Smith Street
DURBAN
All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

Baby Linen Specialists
Our Motto: **"Only the Best for Baby"**
Complete Layettes
Orders Taken for Any HANDMADE GARMENTS
Maids and Boys Catered For.
Principals:—Miss Ivy Young, Miss Doreen Scott
21, CHESTER HOUSE (next to Anstey's) West St. Phone 26066

ADAMS & CO., LTD.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, Juvenile and School Books.
341 West St. Telephone 21981

MILLAR BROS.
for Flowers and Floral Work. Plants and Seeds
Phones 25555 and (after hours) 46372
401 WEST STREET

LOUDON BROS.
Family Grocers
Good Honest Service and Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road Phone 37892

COMBER & RUSSELL LIMITED
Tennis, Golf, Football, Bowls, Cricket
Sports' Clothing and Footwear
Men's Outfitting
343 West St. (opposite Henwoods)
Phone 20249

ARLINES
For Home Made Cakes, Pies and Pastries. Sandwiches for All Occasions
Lunch Packets delivered to your office
Proprietress: MRS. ADELINE WALLACE
8 Mercury Lane Phone 21951

You Can **BUY OR SELL**
FURNITURE of Every Description at
BROWN'S SALE ROOMS (Pty) Ltd.
Auctioneers. Sworn Appraisers and Estate Agents
243 Pine St. (opp. old Market) Ph. 24410

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179-181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23785
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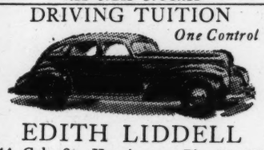
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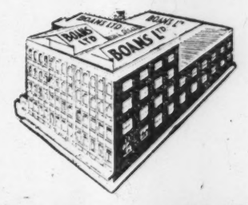
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Daily Features Page

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"It's not what you'd do with a million
If riches should e'er be your lot,
But what are you doing at present
With the dollar and quarter you've got?"
—Bible Class Monthly.

Sympathy

A recruit who had been complaining to the quartermaster-sergeant that his new uniform didn't fit anywhere, walked, unsatisfied, out of the stores straight into a very senior officer without saluting.

The officer pulled him up.

"Look at my uniform," he said.

"Yes, I know," replied the recruit, "mine's pretty awful, too!"—Tit-Bits.

The "Grammarian"

Jimmy came home after his first examination in Grammar and enthusiastically announced to his mother: "O, Mom, I got the best grade in the room in Grammar today!"

"That's fine," said the delighted parent. "And how about the other studies?"

"Well—," came the subdued reply, "In them other studies I didn't do so good."

Another Egg

A Highland farmer had agreed to deliver twenty hens to the local market. Only nineteen, however, were sent, and it was almost evening before the twentieth bird was brought in by the farmer.

"Man," said the butcher, "you're late with this one!"

"Aye," agreed the other, "but, ye see, she didna lay until this afternoon."—Mfg. and Industrial Engineering.

The Photographer

The photographer is a paradox. He's forever taking the negative, despite which he has the burden of proof.

He may not be much of a humorist; but he always manages to get a smile from his patrons.

He is ever ready to enlarge on any subject, yet he fears to expose his views to the light of common day.

He plans every action with deliberation and then he falls back on snap judgment at the crucial moment.

Little Chauncey

"All of my assets are liquid."

Maxims of the Ages

Better bend thy neck than bruise thy forehead.—Danish.

He who sows thorns will never reap grapes.—Oriental.

The best mirror is an old friend.—Spanish.

The perfection of art is to conceal art.—Latin.

He who is afraid of asking is ashamed of learning.—Danish.

Ashes always fly back in the face of him that throws them.—Japanese.

The golden covering does not make the ass a horse.—German.

If you have no arrows in your quiver do not go with archers.—German.

The truest wealth is that of the understanding.—Eastern Proverb.

Economy is too late at the bottom of the purse.—Latin.

Hunger changes beans into almonds.—Italian.

Envy is its own torture.—Danish.

He who has many vineyards has many cares.—Turkish.

Getting the Breaks

The men who get the breaks usually earn them! Tad, the famous cartoonist, said that a man may work for twenty years and then suddenly become famous in twenty minutes. In twenty minutes he gets the breaks, but there are twenty years of work behind them.

O. Henry wrote for years without being able to sell a single story. At the time it probably seemed to him that he was doing work without being paid for it. Gradually he began to get the breaks. He became a master craftsman. Then collected pay for his years of toil at a rate as high as a dollar a word.

I called on a sales manager recently whose firm is working day and night, employing hundreds of men. "Our plant is busy now," he said, "because even when times were the hardest we kept pounding away. We made calls. We sowed the seeds of service. Now, we are harvesting the rewards of our faith and work."

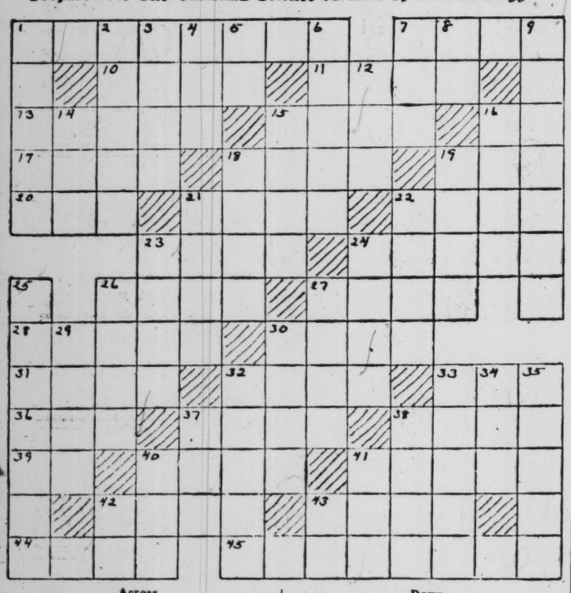
Getting the breaks is seldom a matter of blind luck. Behind the breaks are usually years of toil, study, courage, faith. When we deserve the breaks they are most likely to come.—The Silver Lining.

Daily Quotation

LET us regard no stage of life's journey as final, else shall we miss the road to development. — ELIZABETH GIBSON.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

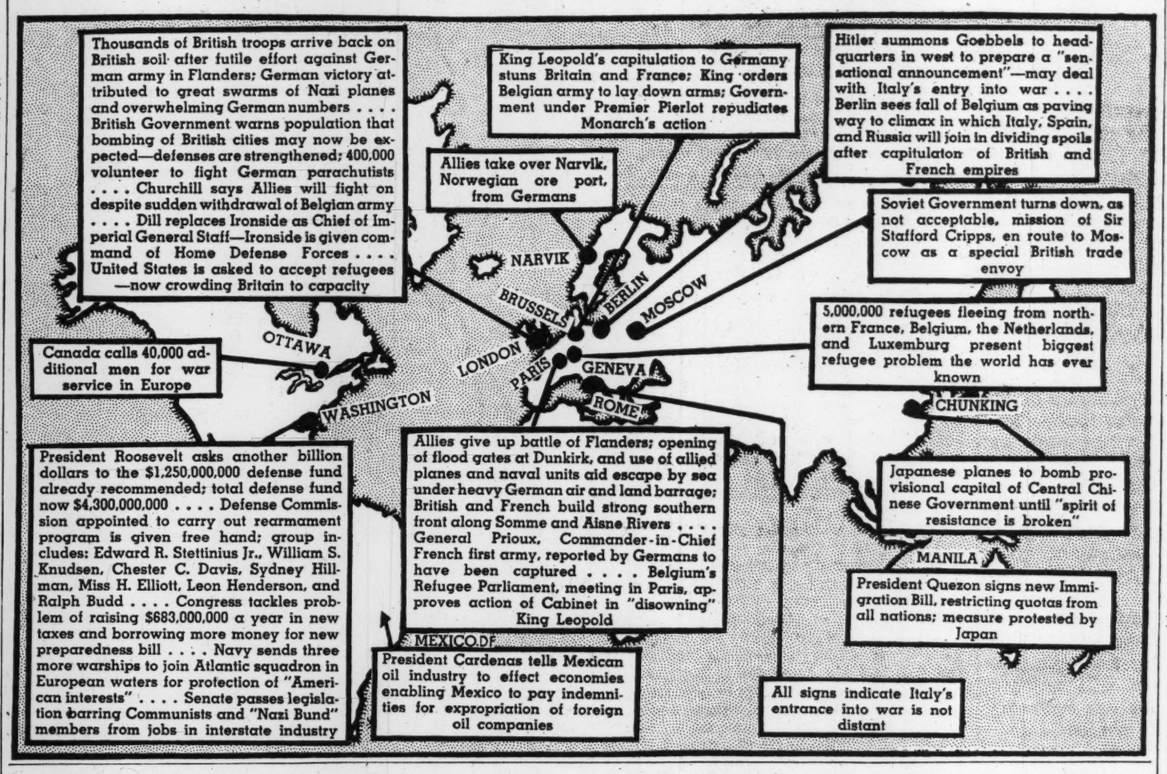
1—What would you see at Giza, Egypt?
7—A personal ornament.
10—What is a plural of "os"?
11—What is first name of a mythical lumberjack of American folklore?
13—What "has a thousand eyes"?
15—A long tooth of animals.
16—Clipperton, uninhabited island in Pacific, belongs to what country (abbr.)?
17—What is name of an Indian of an Algonquin tribe?
18—A hoon is a bird, pear, or coin—which?
19—Personal pronoun.
20—Who, with Aaron, was left in charge by Moses during his ascent of Sinai?
21—In Thomas Moore's poem, what "looks on many brooks"?
22—What was the plain where Nebuchadnezzar set up the golden image?
23—What is an antonym of "soft"?
24—A loud, alarming blast.
26—Twilight.
27—Who was a son of Jacob and Leah?
28—Man's name.
30—Surinam toad is what?
31—A small ox or cow is called what?
32—Would a redstart swim, molt, or howl?
33—What is a commercial town of India?
36—What suffix is equivalent to "ize"?
37—A rabbit.
38—A country of South America.
39—Symbol for cerium is what?
40—What place is scene of "Troilus and Cressida"?
41—What German painter and engraver was born in 1471?
42—Oliver Optic wrote stories for whom?
43—Thailand is another name for what country?
44—One of the Fates (Teutonic mythology).
45—What animals is said to have a good memory?

Down

1—Who is a well-known puppet?
2—What was first name of founder of Rhode Island?
3—What is a county of North Carolina?
4—A small rug.
5—Who was a son of Bela?
6—Where would a Castilian dwell?
7—Floor covering.
8—Symbol for illinium is what?
9—Where are the Harz Mountains?
12—What is a cape of Massachusetts?
14—Who was eldest son of Caleb (I Chron. 4:15)?
15—You associate what with a gourmet?
16—What surrounds the sleeping Brunnehilde in Wagner's opera?
18—What is an Irish city on Lee River?
19—Who was father of Abihail (I Chron. 5:14)?
21—A domino is a kind of what?
22—A prima donna.
23—Who wrote "Abou ben Adhem"?
24—In what month was Anton Dvorak born (abbr.)?
25—Native of a certain continent.
26—What do you call a native of Denmark?
27—A flower symbolizing purity.
29—A trick.
30—Small horse.
32—A large animal of the deer family.
33—What is a river of central Mexico?
34—Before.
35—Who wrote "Gaslight Sonatas"?
37—A sharp call.
38—Who was father of Tola, judge of Israel?
40—What is a measure of weight?
41—To immerse briefly.
42—British (abbr.).
43—Symbol for selenium is what?

(Answer block appears among the advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Thousands of British troops arrive back on British soil after futile effort against German army in Flanders; German victory attributed to great swarms of Nazi planes and overwhelming German numbers . . . . British Government warns population that bombing of British cities may now be expected—defenses are strengthened; 400,000 volunteer to fight German parachutists . . . . Churchill says Allies will fight on despite sudden withdrawal of Belgian army . . . . Dill replaces Ironside as Chief of Imperial General Staff—Ironside is given command of Home Defense Forces . . . . United States is asked to accept refugees —now crowding Britain to capacity
King Leopold's capitulation to Germany stuns Britain and France; King orders Belgian army to lay down arms; Government under Premier Pierlot repudiates Monarch's action
Hitler summons Goebbels to headquarters in west to prepare a "sensational announcement"—may deal with Italy's entry into war . . . . Berlin sees fall of Belgium as paving way to climax in which Italy, Spain, and Russia will join in dividing spoils after capitulaton of British and French empires
Allies take over Narvik, Norwegian ore port, from Germans
Soviet Government turns down, as not acceptable, mission of Sir Stafford Cripps, en route to Moscow as a special British trade envoy
5,000,000 refugees fleeing from northern France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxemburg present biggest refugee problem the world has ever known
Canada calls 40,000 additional men for war service in Europe
President Roosevelt asks another billion dollars to the $1,250,000,000 defense fund already recommended; total defense fund now $4,300,000,000 . . . . Defense Commission appointed to carry out rearmament program is given free hand; group includes: Edward R. Stettinius Jr., William S. Knudsen, Chester C. Davis, Sydney Hillman, Miss H. Elliott, Leon Henderson, and Ralph Budd . . . . Congress tackles problem of raising $683,000,000 a year in new taxes and borrowing more money for new preparedness bill . . . . Navy sends three more warships to join Atlantic squadron in European waters for protection of "American interests" . . . . Senate passes legislation barring Communists and "Nazi Bund" members from jobs in interstate industry
Allies give up battle of Flanders; opening of flood gates at Dunkirk, and use of allied planes and naval units aid escape by sea under heavy German air and land barrage; British and French build strong southern front along Somme and Aisne Rivers . . . . General Prioux, Commander-in-Chief French first army, reported by Germans to have been captured . . . . Belgium's Refugee Parliament, meeting in Paris, approves action of Cabinet in "disowning" King Leopold
Japanese planes to bomb provisional capital of Central Chinese Government until "spirit of resistance is broken"
President Quezon signs new Immigration Bill, restricting quotas from all nations; measure protested by Japan
President Cardenas tells Mexican oil industry to effect economies enabling Mexico to pay indemnities for expropriation of foreign oil companies
All signs indicate Italy's entrance into war is not distant
OTTAWA
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
BRUSSELS
NARVIK
BERLIN
MOSCOW
GENEVA
ROME
CHUNKING
MANILA
MEXICO D.F.

Daily Anecdote

To the Future

It was the custom of the beloved Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, to salute his schoolboys by taking off his hat when he passed them on the street.

Asked to explain this action, the noted schoolmaster replied, "You can never tell when you may be passing a future Prime Minister of Great Britain."

Brevities

Washington Post: "I'd like to remind you that a politician is a human being," said a politician over the radio last evening. That's just like a politician—always exaggerating.

San Francisco Chronicle: A sparrow perched on a golf ball at a British seaside course just as the amateur hauled off to drive. Sometimes a bird knows best.

Greensboro Herald-Journal: Utopia must be the place where the women folks don't change the furniture around in the room every month or two.

Geographical Oddities

Many Rivers Never Reach the Sea

Contrary to popular opinion many of the world's rivers do not flow to the sea. On every continent of the earth we find streams originating on well-watered slopes, some becoming great rivers, but flowing inland to waste away in deserts or discharge into great below-sea-level sinks that can shed water only by evaporation.

The Volga, one of the largest of European rivers is such a stream. After draining a major portion of European Russia, it flows into the Caspian Sea, whose surface is 85.5 feet below ocean level, where any ship built and launched is a prisoner. The Jordan is another famous example.

In Asia we find two great rivers, the Oxus and the Yaxartes, flowing down from the Himalayas and discharging into thin air by evaporation from the sink of Lake Aral. In China, too, numerous large streams flow down out of Tibet to dry up or sink into the ground in the Desert of Takla Makan.

Practically all the rain that falls in an area several times the size of Texas, in central Australia, runs down the Eyre, Cooper, Finke, Diamantina, Oodnadatta, and other rivers into the sub-sea-level Lake Eyre, a "lake" so stiff with salt that the Australians drive over it.

South America has a number of similar situations. Near home, there is the Great Basin of North America, where many streams flow in, and nothing flows out. Even outside the Great Basin, the New and the Alamo Rivers flow into California's Salton Sea. The Amargossa River flows into California from the Charleston Mountains of Nevada, and ends in a field of salt stalagmites, known as the Devil's Golf Course, 312 feet below sea level on the floor of Death Valley. Much nearer Hollywood, the Mojave River begins with the overflow from Arrowhead Lake in the San Bernardino Mountains of Southern California, flows northward across the Mojave Desert, and disappears among the sand dunes about 100 miles short of the desert low point, the floor of Death Valley.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

SWIFT

Swifts are so called because of their amazing speed. Of the 100 known varieties, an Indian species has been clocked at 200 miles an hour. Fastest in the United States is the common cloud swift. Swifts catch their insect meals in flight, build nests in barns, cliffs, chimneys, caves.

Monitor Movie Guide

Dark Command (Republic)—Exciting Western melodrama set in the Civil War period, dealing with the lawless career of William Cantrell in Kansas, and his eventual overthrow. Laconically told, eloquently photographed, and acted with skill. Regrettably the director seems to have felt it necessary not only to trip horses but to drive a team off a cliff into a river far below. Claire Trevor, John Wayne, Walter Pidgeon, Roy Rogers. George Hayes. Adults and mature young people.

If I Had My Way (Universal)—Gloria Jean with Bing Crosby and El Brendel to keep her company in a story about a little orphan and her two foster uncles. Financial fortune and family good will are finally acquired through the opening of a night club, purchased by one of the uncles while intoxicated. Blanche Ring, Eddie Leonard, Grace LaRue, Trixie Friganza and Julian Eltinge appear briefly.—Adults and young people.

My Favorite Wife (RKO)—Farcical dilemmas with Cary Grant and Irene Dunne to play a comic obbligato on the difficulties of a husband, married a second time, when his first wife returns after being marooned for seven years on a desert island. Samuel and Bela Spewack, and Leo McCarey provided the story, and Garson Kanin directed. Randolph Scott, Gaile Patrick, Ann Shoemaker.—Adults and mature young people.

Torrid Zone (Warner)—Melodrama, smartly acted and bristling with gun play, tough conversation, and pugnacity. The story is set on a banana plantation, with a chip for every shoulder, a desperado behind every palm, and a verbal riposte for every parry. Rough and unnecessarily nasty on occasion. Pat O'Brien, Jimmy Cagney, Ann Sheridan.—Adults.

Waterloo Bridge (MGM)—Film from the play by Robert E. Sherwood, with Vivien Leigh and Robert Taylor in the principal roles in a tragic romance about a British officer and a ballet dancer. S. N. Behrman had a hand in the film adaptation. Mervyn LeRoy directed. Lucile Watson, Virginia Field, Maria Ouspenskaya. Adults.

Above Average Films

Family—"Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Wizard of Oz," "Second Fiddle."

Adults and Young People—"It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Shop Around the Corner," "Gone With the Wind," "Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29."

Adults Only—"Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest," "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Library' of Songbirds

(Milton Record)

Kalamazoo, Mich

J. E. Reed spends much of his time spreading cheer by lending songbirds to invalids and shut-ins.

In the neatly whitewashed basement of his home, he has what he calls his Bird Library. There he has more than 100 birds, all merrily singing, ready to go out with their messages of cheer to any invalid or shut-in who requests them.

"It all started after I had experienced four inactive years, after injuries from a fall. I got so tired of listening to the radio that I decided I simply had to have something else to do. So I sent downtown for a pair of canaries. They cheered me up so much that I began to think there must be others who could be made happy by song birds.

"That was three years ago. Now I have 100 birds, and I don't know how many I have loaned.

"You cannot imagine what cheer these birds bring to shut-ins until you see it."

Reed told of the blind woman whose face took on a brightness with the coming of the bird, and of the child who sulked and fretted all day long until the bird came to cheer her.

He takes the bird to the patient and with it the cage and feed, and tells the borrower how to care for the bird.

"It costs me a little and it's sometimes hard work, but the singing of the birds, and the thought of the happiness they bring to people more than compensates me," Mr. Reed says.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Something Lost—and Something Found*

By Le Pelley

AH—THE RAIN'S OVER.— LET'S START AFTER THE TREASURE!
AFTER SEVERAL HOURS . . . .
NOW THERE'S A BEND IN THE CREEK LIKE THE ONE ON THE MAP. . . .
LOOKS LIKE IT—
IT'S STRANGE WE HAVEN'T SEEN ANY MORE OF STICKY STANLEY
I WAS THINKING THE SAME THING!
HEY—LOOK WHAT I FOUND!
? ?

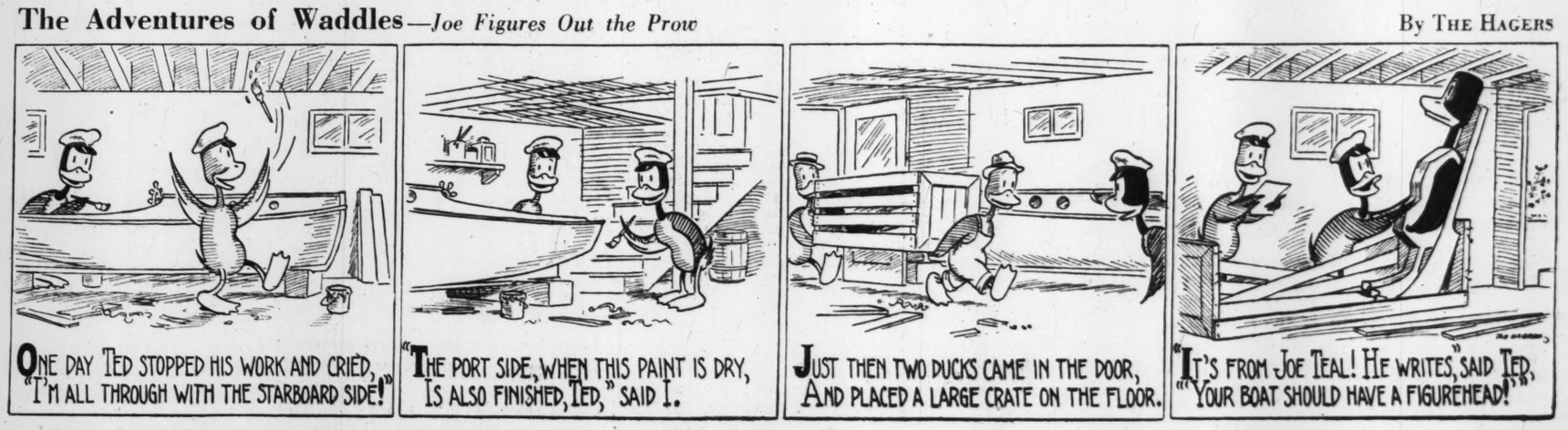
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Golf*

By Rodgers

The Boss's father has decided to take up golf again—
And I suppose he'll want the Boss to caddy for him as usual—
Anyway, he was telling him all about his new clubs—
But why he needs so many just to hit a tiny little ball is a mystery to me!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Joe Figures Out the Prow*

By The Hagers


ONE DAY TED STOPPED HIS WORK AND CRIED, "I'M ALL THROUGH WITH THE STARBOARD SIDE!"
"THE PORT SIDE, WHEN THIS PAINT IS DRY, IS ALSO FINISHED, TED," SAID I.
JUST THEN TWO DUCKS CAME IN THE DOOR, AND PLACED A LARGE CRATE ON THE FLOOR.
"IT'S FROM JOE TEAL! HE WRITES," SAID TED, "YOUR BOAT SHOULD HAVE A FIGUREHEAD!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Another Billion for Defense?

The present world situation calls for prompt, unstinting action in behalf of the defense of the United States, just as it does for heroic measures from other nations. This action should be taken coolly and without hysteria.

It may be that President Roosevelt's sudden supplementary request to Congress for an additional $1,375,000,000 for military equipment and for authority to call to duty the National Guard regiments without reference to the State governors is justified by "the almost incredible events of the last two weeks." But the case should be proved point by point before the recommendations are adopted by Congress.

The question is not how much the Nation is willing to spend for national defense; Congress seems agreed to provide whatever amount may be necessary. The question is rather where and how to apply funds in order to obtain maximum protection. Defense cannot just be bought; it has to be organized.

It has to be organized not only in the form of cruisers and battalions; it has just as urgently to be organized in the form of industrial production of the material and equipment with which a modern mechanized army has to fight. How efficiently and rapidly is production and training being carried forward under the regular appropriations of the last few years and the extra $1,000,000,000 already voted this year? Is co-operation with industry through the President's newly appointed advisory commission for national defense proceeding at a pace which assures effective use of another billion now?

Defense is measured not in terms of how much gold the Nation is willing to pour out, but in terms of men trained and guns delivered.

When it comes actually to buying the most defense per dollar, it is very likely that the most effective way another billion dollars could be applied would be through direct aid to the Allies—in the form of foodstuffs and clothing materials from America's agricultural surpluses, or in grants for the purchase of war materials and equipment. Congress and the President ought to consider this alternative.

Finally, the President's recommendation with reference to the National Guard is evidently based on the supposition that Congress will adjourn soon and that need for this authority might arise during its absence. Considering the gravity of the situation, would it not be more to the point if Congress remained in session, recessing from time to time but available for any important decisions that might have to be made during the summer?

Normal Schools

With its centennial celebration today the Bridgewater State Teachers' College, third of the three original normal schools in the United States, rounds out the first hundred years of teacher training by schools especially founded for this purpose.

With the schools at Lexington, Barre, and Bridgewater, which were founded in 1839-40, among the first activities of the State Board of Education under Horace Mann, Massachusetts initiated the normal school method of training teachers, as opposed to the method of using existing institutions for the purpose. Today there are some 300 normal schools and nearly 100 teachers' colleges in the country, besides special courses in education and practice teaching offered by most universities and many colleges.

Gradual improvement of the standards of teacher training helped to raise the standards of elementary and, consequently, high school work. When a representative school like Bridgewater can claim among its graduates during its century of service 28 college presidents and 179 college professors, in addition to school superintendents and principals, it is apparent that the normal school, which began with elementary school teacher training, has broadened to include training men and women for posts at all educational levels.

Reserves Against Barbarism

Gigantic wars are not new to history. But the attack on moral values has probably never assumed such proportions as it now does because of war in Europe. It is not only that social organization — "law and order" — is menaced. More than that is being battered.

The humane feelings of all peoples have for years been sustaining shock after shock, horror on horror. With each new discovery of a mass-destruction machine, with each disclosure of novel designs in cynical political strategy, and with dedications of whole nations to neo-paganism and even nihilism, people have felt themselves growing at first numb and then callous.

Now, however, the full impact of moral crisis has for many shattered the mesmerism that violence—mental as well as active—had been spreading. Peoples distant from the battle feel this impact. It comes not only of concern for their own safety. It comes from a poignant perception of the immediate needs of others.

The war refugee is the figure of this awakening. So sore is his need that people everywhere are responding to it as to that of a knowable individual who might live just around the corner.

This response is what a whole world needs. Not only the refugee, but all those able to extend aid, are discovering, or need to discover, what capacity for kindness, strength, steadfastness, sacrifice are still intact in a broken world.

Herbert Hoover, talking to Americans the other evening, observed that what they see across the ocean makes them "doubtful of the future of the world as a whole." And yet, says Mr. Hoover, "we must carry on." Such a responsibility is most immediately filled by generous, nay, self-denying, efforts to give aid to war refugees through agencies like that headed by Mr. Hoover, and through the Red Cross.

Thousands will seek to give not only money but time and services. And not one will think of getting.

Yet the rewards of activity and generosity in behalf of Europe's war-scourged peoples are too big and too important to leave out of any ledger of man's humanity to man. For they include the disclosure of too-long-hidden assets. The mother, the college student, the workman, the business executive, searching their material reserves to find means of aid, will find more than they look for. They will find within themselves stores of humaneness untainted by years of education in barbarism—and find them, despite all blows of unleashed violence, marvellously intact.

Fear, No Basis

Though Americans showed less than a wise amount of interest in collective security, they can learn from its breakdown something about national security.

Even within the incomplete framework of the League of Nations, action by European Powers along League lines might have saved Europe's peace. But in each case where action was called for—in Manchuria, more critically in Ethiopia, and later as a last resort in Spain—powerful Governments in Britain and France hesitated to act in a decisive way. Even outside those countries the objection was raised that any decisive action such as oil sanctions would risk war.

And so the sanctions that might have stopped Il Duce and discouraged further aggressions by his German partner were shelved for a "policy" of war avoidance. Against this background, and in the light of Europe's subsequent experience, a statement by James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, stands out with strong meaning for Americans. In a nation-wide radio address on the eve of Memorial Day, Dr. Conant said: "Fear of war is no basis for a national policy."

Fear of anything is no basis for any kind of policy. Every individual who has had to work out a plan of action knows this from experience. America was built on individual and collective policies in which fear could have little part. Fear is the negation of policy, as Reichsführer Hitler knows. His first assaults are with fearful suggestions; his successes depend on his opponents' lack of policy.

Dr. Conant pleads for aid of every possible kind from his countrymen to the Allies. He recognizes that a policy of aiding those nations with whose interests—ideal and material—the United States' interests are closely intertwined, must include the risk of war.

Those who would stop their ears to his words will also have to shut their eyes on history. An effort at mere war-avoidance in Europe not only sacrificed collective-security but jeopardized the national security of some of Europe's most powerful States. Contrariwise, the threats of dictators to make war unless the world gives them their own way can be met by free men who remain unafraid. Peace, no less than victory, depends on the adoption of fearless policy.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Are Americans Fiddling?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why are we Americans fiddling while Rome burns? Why are we squabbling about petty mistakes of the New Deal and minor rulings of the National Labor Board while our kind of life and our kind of people are being blasted off the map of Europe? Will we wake up to the danger that threatens us before it is too late?

If, betrayed by our indifference, the Allies are forced to surrender, what then? Certainly Hitler will seize their navies, their planes, their tanks, their guns. Certainly, as he has already done with his Czech and Polish captives, he will assign the men of France and England to toil in factories and on farms to produce slave-made goods for the conquest of world markets, or munitions for the enslavement of the United States, or both. Certainly Hitler would seize the British, French, Dutch, and Belgian colonies in Africa and Asia without delay, allotting some of his spoils to his fellow-gangsters: Italy, Russia, Japan.

Then what would the situation be? On one side, four heavily armed predatory powers dividing up and controlling the entire world, except the Americas. On this side, one power alone, immensely rich, potentially strong, practically defenseless.

If you were Hitler, if you found yourself with your Allies dominating the entire world except the Americas, if just one hostile power remained to challenge your supremacy and to be an ever-present menace to your security, and if that single hostile power had practically no planes or tanks or guns but was desperately building them as fast as it could, what would you do about it? And how long would you wait?

That is why the only sensible thing to do for our own safety is to declare war at once and to wage it with all our might.

New York — ATWOOD H. TOWNSEND (Ex A. E. F.)

According to "Tradition"—

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Tradition! How much longer? A local newspaper gave the account of the freighter Arlington foundering in Lake Superior, and reports: "According to tradition, the Captain, Fred Burke, went down with his ship." Is it not enough to lose a ship? Why should a man who has done his level best, give up his life and deprive himself of family, and his family of husband, breadwinner, and father, as well as break the Eighth Commandment, "Thou shalt not kill"? We speak of the enlightened age, progress, higher education, freedom, and liberation, yet superstitiously the world at large clings to such sorry tradition, and calls it heroism.

Why not apply progressive thinking to matters of this kind? St. Paul speaks of the law of Christ Jesus and its liberation. Let us take a step upward in annulling the laws of tradition. — SOPHIE LUTZ KREUSLER

Hollywood, Calif.

[Editor's note—Actually the tradition is not that a captain should go down with his ship, but that he should see all others to safety before leaving it.]

No Blank Checks for the President

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Give the President the ships he asks for but no blank check for anything, neither in money nor in men. Let the President call for Congressional action when he wants additional items. A blank check for military purposes would be a most dangerous invasion of Congressional powers and also a dangerous threat to our liberties.

Viewcove, Alaska — G. W. M.

"An Ounce of Prevention . . ."

Making a First Garden

For the past month or so I have been planting a garden. It is a new experience to one who for years has been on the other end of gardening. That is, I have admired gardens, written poems about gardens and once in an unguarded moment attempted to paint a garden. This is the first time I have planted one. And I like it.

Getting home early from work, the sun still hot and good, putting on outdoor clothes and getting down on my knees, digging into soil, the resistance of earth that has lain too long untilled, crumbling it and working peat moss into it to make it rich and fertile are new and exciting adventures. The way the thirsty ground drinks up the water from the hose and sprinkling can; watching the plants take hold in their new settings and begin to grow, blur the memory of endless acres covered over by cities and the veneer of stone. All this is part of an elemental process. I am encouraging the land, in a small way, to blossom and bring forth.

But there is a personal aspect to garden making. Naturally I am the recipient of countless jewels of advice from well-wishing gardener friends. These good people regard me as one who lisps in numbers. "Do not plant the primroses too deep." "Be sure the zinnias have plenty of sun." And, "water, water, water." It is fortunate, I think, that one can endeavor to follow a minimum of their advice and still preserve unschooled but personal methods of plant culture, preferring to make one's own errors of agricultural addition and subtraction.

But this advice and concern are for the most part from amateur gardeners like myself, wearing the patina of only a few years' experience. They are also my friends. But garden-making has brought me new friends also. Fortunately, less than a quarter of a mile away there is a greenhouse and nursery. I stopped in early in my gardening career to buy some small thing and found a young couple in charge. They were interested and offered practical advice.

I was grateful and invited them down to see my plot. This has proved one of the richest facets of gardening. These two seem to represent all that a close association with growing things should bring. They have calmness. The calmness required of the gardener during that long period after planting when all signs seem to indicate that one has sown the whirlwind. They are patient. They have seen summer drought come and the water supply fail. They have watched from windows while the hurricane stripped an acre of plants almost in blossom. They have listened to the eerie sound as one by one panes of greenhouse glass cracked and fell under the impact of a great wind. They are strong with the physical strength that comes from long hours of hoeing and weeding.

One day they drove into the driveway. The rear of their beach wagon was loaded with flowering plants of all kinds. "We thought you might like these," they said. "After Memorial Day they don't sell. They would look nice in your garden. anyway," they added with embarrassment that sometimes strangely besets generosity, "we would only have to throw them away."

But they would not have been thrown away. There were hours of toil invested in the sturdy stems and blossoms before me. However, I accepted the myth that had been invented. The important thing was that goodness and kindness grew tall as my new friends explained again how little they had need, themselves, of what they gave.

So making a garden has been and continues to be a valuable experience. To many gardeners all this is an old story. But I have lately lived in cities and know how desolate those vast forests of buildings can be. What I have taken part in has taught me why. They have no gardens. No real gardens, anyway.

In an old and almost forgotten volume now, Charles Dudley Warner speaks of "the toad, without which no garden would be complete." I have a toad in mine—and a turtle too! — JOHN RITCHEY

North . . South . . East . . West

Looking Forward

By Frank L. Perrin

June returns again, bringing with it the season of change which we have come to call the commencement season. It has its own peculiar aspects, some inspiring, but all of them serious. New horizons appear. Heretofore undiscovered barriers seem to rear their horrid forms across the roadway ahead. Moorings which long appeared to be safe, comfortable and permanent, no longer are secure or serviceable. The call is for adventure along unfamiliar courses, either on land or sea. Markers once legible are left behind. Even the stars which seemed to be fixed and dependable may sometimes appear to have become hidden behind clouds of doubt and disillusionment.

The temptation, today and tomorrow, will be to heed the subtle pronouncement of the defeatists among us that the opportunity to be independent, progressive, and prosperous no longer exists. When a discouraged world paints a picture of itself in torment it paints it black and terrible. That is the picture we are all asked to look upon today. No matter how philosophically or how courageously one regards the scene, it must be conceded that without faith and courage the prospect is depressing. Only the brave, the believer in the triumph of justice and the right, is qualified to estimate, at their true value, the opposing forces of good and evil.

None knew better than the parents, teachers, and counselors of American youth the utter fallacy of inoculating the boys and men who may be called to take up arms in defense of their homes and country with a falsely stimulating war psychosis. These young people are not to be misled by the vain promise that to them has been given the opportunity to make the world safe for democracy, or democracy safe for the world. This accomplishment, no matter how desirable, is not to come, now or ever, by force of superior arms on land, on sea, or in the air.

* * *

It has been said that "the mills of the gods grind slowly." This cannot be denied, but how futile and disastrous seems the process as we view it today. With material gifts in abundance, with opportunities provided for education, travel, culture and comfort, the ingenuity, strength, thought and ambition of mankind are, perforce, tuned to the inherited and too long fostered arts of carnage and destruction. Ignorantly, carelessly, or with malice, we turn again and again to reshape our pruning hooks into spears and our plowshares into swords. This is following, not the teachings of wise counselors, but the traditions of those who themselves perished by the sword.

But youth asks, inquisitively and not insolently, if the course of the conscientious objector, the apologetic pacifist, has been convincingly or logically charted when the defense of himself, his home, his country, and his prospect to live and prosper is threatened. If it is expected by those who ask the question that the answer will be reassuring or consoling, there must be disappointment. Not yet has humanity found the way out of the difficulties. One day this way will be discovered and followed.

* * *

There is no higher human loyalty expressed at such a time as this—save that to Deity and those we love—than to one's country. It is that loyalty which today is stirring and strengthening the hearts of the American people and those peoples everywhere with whom they sympathize and with whom they have enlisted in a common cause. Feeling this loyalty, the young men and young women of today realize, or will learn to realize, that they have an unpleasant and possibly thankless piece of work ahead of them which must be done, perhaps not in the way they believed it should be done, but in the hard way, the way which has been followed for countless ages.

It may be with thoughts of bitter resentment that those who leave the colleges and universities during the next few weeks will, for a season, and perhaps finally, close the door of opportunity, abandon fond hopes, or give up assured security, to lay all upon the shrine of the country to which absolute allegiance is pledged. Not for them, perhaps, are the blessings of peace. But that these, hopefully, may be preserved and safeguarded for those who have sought thus far to defend them, as well as for boys and girls who hope to share in this rich heritage, valiant youth will accept the challenge and the opportunity.

Let us remember that while the "mills of the gods grind slowly" they do grind "exceeding fine." That is the promise. Out of the turmoil, the strife, the suffering, the deprivation, good will come. It is with hope and faith that this hour is awaited.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Unhealthy for Amateurs"

It isn't enough to say, like an incantation, that "we must keep out of this." There was no wish to get into it in any land outside of Germany, but the lack of war sentiment did not save any of the nations of Northern Europe. Even Sweden, still neutral, has felt the blow of war bombs. It doesn't make sense to say, as many have said in the past six months, "Let's get into it now with both feet and stop it before the whole world goes up in smoke." We can't get into it with either foot, so far as belligerent participation goes. We haven't the organized strength now, on land, in the air, or at sea, to cover the fronts that our declaration of war would expose.

Col. Frank Knox of the *Chicago Daily News*, in front page editorials, and Raymond Clapper, in his United Feature Syndicate column, have set a sane keynote for American thinking. Their advice, in a nutshell, is to look at the world scene, note what happens to people who can't defend themselves from unprovoked attack, and to drop the bickering, the partisan and personal jealousies that have forestalled not only adequate national defense provisions, but even any cold objective survey of what our national defensive needs are. There may yet be time to keep American uniforms out of fire zones and to hasten the end of the war, if we get our defense establishment out of the amateur class. For if the past eight months have proved anything, it is that this war is terribly unhealthy for amateurs.—Arthur Robb in *Editor & Publisher*, New York.

The Wide Horizon

A Warning to the United States

By Mallory Browne

LONDON

Viewed from the vantage point of a country which has just been going through a production crisis of its own, America's rearmament drive appears perilously headed for the same hurdles, bogs, and bottlenecks which so tragically held up essential production of planes and tanks in Britain and France and thus opened the way for the Nazis' swift Blitzkrieg successes that have brought them to the channel ports and within sight of the chalk cliffs of England.

The Defense Council of seven public figures appointed by President Roosevelt to speed up the manufacture of armaments in the United States is naturally regarded here as a move in the right direction. But this move and other similar steps which the President has taken seem—to an American observer in London, watching his own country's sudden awakening after having seen Britain pass through the same process—ominously like the sadly insufficient "business-as-usual" policy followed by the Chamberlain Government during the first eight and one-half months of the war.

A pertinent indictment of this policy is contained in a comprehensive survey recently issued here by PEP (Political and Economic Planning group).

This broadside edited under auspices of a non-party organization, including many of the most clear-sighted of the younger British leaders in several branches of national activity, was issued just before the passage by Parliament last week of new emergency legislation mobilizing—in fact and not merely in theory—the whole manpower and material resources of Great Britain and applying them effectively to the production of munitions, tanks, planes, and other war essentials.

* * *

Declaring that the war has now entered an entirely new phase as the result of the invasion of the Low Countries and the Nazi advance, the PEP survey says: "Half-hearted recognition of the need for well-planned intensification of the Allied war effort is not enough. It has become a matter of life or death, that the habits and customs of a *laissez faire* society should be abandoned, and that the economic and social implications of modern warfare should be fully realized."

During the last nine months the British Government failed to grasp the first of these implications of modern warfare—namely, that the essence of the Nazi Blitzkrieg system was totalitarian war at high speed. The relative inaction of the winter months was utilized by the German Reich in applying this totalitarian speed to production of engines of war which in April were launched against Denmark and Norway and in May were hurled en masse against the Low Countries and the Allied forces.

In Britain and France on the contrary, as the survey concludes, "full advantage has not been taken of the breathing space and although much has been done, the achievement has fallen far short of what is needed."

Far-reaching changes on the home front have now taken place in Great Britain. Under new dictatorial powers which Parliament last week handed over to Prime Minister Churchill and his coalition Cabinet, radical transformation has already begun to take place in the British industrial set-up. Forms and formulae, delays and obstacles, inefficiencies and inevitable shortcomings which arose out of the effort to meet Germany's totalitarian challenge, while continuing business as usual, are now being corrected by ruthless methods which put the national need first, not only in words but in deeds.

* * *

The Allies present a grave and costly numerical inferiority in airplanes and tanks that can be traced in part at least to the failure to abandon at the very outset the half-hearted policy of continuing business more or less as usual while trying to produce in competition with Germany's totalitarianized industrial system.

There are indications that at the root of this inadequacy was the British Government's war timetable. Britain had from the beginning proclaimed that it was counting on and preparing for a three years' war. It is no longer a secret that Britain's defense program, which was tremendous and included construction of a great number of new factories of all sorts, was not timed to reach its maximum productivity until well along in 1941.

Difficult as it may be for most Americans to grasp, even today, there is at least a grave possibility that the same situation now faces the United States as that which confronted Britain, perhaps not last September but at any rate in March of 1939, after Herr Hitler had marched into Prague.

Thus the President, in his radio fireside chat on the Nation's defense needs, though he insisted on the necessity for swift industrial co-ordination in order to speed up defense production, demanded that traditional reliance on private industry should be continued, and he implied no such all-in effort as would mobilize and make available to the Allies America's great industrial potential when it is really needed, when it would really help to abolish the threat before it becomes a direct menace to America—that is to say, within a matter of few months at most, and not next year or the year after.

The grave peril that faces the forces fighting in defense of liberty and Christian civilization on the continent of Europe today, peril which may well be facing the British Isles tomorrow, will, if unchecked, certainly confront the American continent day after tomorrow; for the essence of the totalitarian Blitzkrieg is not to wait until its victims are ready but to surprise them with the speed of its attack.

The conclusion of the PEP survey regarding Britain's war effort thus has particular timeliness for the United States: "On paper, the resources of the Allied nations are enormous; but unless we succeed in mobilizing and utilizing them in telling effect, they will avail us little against the highly organized and ruthless enemy. We have reached the end of an epoch. We must organize collectively and learn to act swiftly, if we are to survive."